

Weather
Cloudy, milder. The maximum temperature yesterday was 47.3 and the minimum 42.1. The figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.5 and 46.5.

The China Press

報 陸 大

The Mail Box
MAILS for America and Europe, Empire State, Ord. 12 noon.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Devon, Mar. 25
FROM America and Europe, Str. Taiyo Maru, a.m. today.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Novara, a.m. tomorrow.

NO. 3259 VOL. XII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. in China with special marks privileges for transmission. 壬戌年二月廿一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1922 大正十一年三月十九日 第三種郵便物認可. 20 CENTS

KIDNAPERS IN TSINGTAU AREA AIDED BY JAPANESE

Outlaws And Soldiers On Friendly Terms
PROTESTS VAIN
Chinese Officials Unable To Stop Depredations

(China Press Correspondence)
Tsingtau, March 17, 1922.—“You have made a big haul, I see,” said the Japanese entry, as “fa la la, la” it may be freely interpreted.
“Yes, we have,” nodded the Chinese outlaw in reply.
Apparently they were on the best of terms, for had not the band of kidnapers taken refuge under the wings of the Japanese garrison, and, enjoying their protection, this Chinese band of robbers have for weeks been terrorizing the territory lying south of Kiaochow and Kaomi. Why this fraternity? What is the quid pro quo for protection? This conversation is not imaginary. Here are some more facts.

A few weeks since the kidnapers went into lower Kaomi county, spotted their victims, feasted highly at a certain village's expense, set fire to one dwelling because their prey had escaped, seized eight substantial citizens, a woman and her babe, and by chance nabbed a poor man, who had formerly been a government teacher. Under strict discipline the bands were marched back to the sea, where by sampan from a small port called Hwang Shih-yet (Yellow Stone Bank) they were carried about 40 li to an island which is about 40 li from Tsingtau. The name of the island is Shoa Kia. Japanese soldiers or marines have had an encampment there for many months, presumably, as they were there last year. The kidnapers are located in a small village within 3 or 4 li of the Japanese camp, and there seems to be a full understanding between the authorities and those who enjoy their protection; the latter quoted above evidently is not ignorant of what is going on among the Chinese.

FORCED TO WRITE
This teacher was made to write a letter telling of his wretched condition, begging his father to send some messenger to Shoa Kia. On a certain day with power to treat for his release. The messenger passed through Tsingtau and kept the appointment, seeing his friend. The redemption money was finally cut in half, and he was told that this sum must be brought to the island by a certain day else he need not expect to find his friend at all.

On the day preceding the last day, the messenger passed through Tsingtau again, using sampan from here to go to Shoa Kia island; the day following the release of the teacher both men returned here and the teacher related some of his experiences while in the hands of the kidnapers. The victims were separated, and when he was released the wealthier men were still being held for high ransoms. He is financially ruined, but is glad to escape with his life; for the man's sake—he fears future harm from these robbers—his name is withheld, and the names of places, but the facts given as well as those at present withheld are indisputable.

The word of the messenger, the teacher's testimony, the letter sent back at first, now in hand, a picture of the man on the day following his release, the sight of the large sum of money for a poor man to be carrying on his person, seeing it counted and stored in his sack and trousers, the dates, names, the whole story is too true to be evaded or brushed aside.

A phase of the whole business is that it has been repeated and continued from last year. It seems that the Chinese officials have made representations to the Japanese authorities before now, but they were put off, and appearances were arranged to give a clean bill of health to the Japanese command.

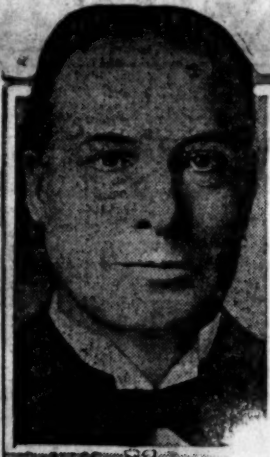
OFFICIALS HELPLESS
The Chinese officials of the counties next to the leased territory say they are helpless, as they cannot go on to this island to capture the men because the

“Historical Event”

THAT is how a famous Far Eastern Journalist who happened to be in the Crown Colony at the time, described the Seamen's Strike at Hongkong.
What do you know about this historical event, its origin, its aims, its trend, its possible eventualities?
Why did the seamen win on every point?
Joseph E. Doyle, Managing Editor of THE EVENING STAR, was on the scene for his paper covering every phase of the strike. He was in constant consultation with the leading figures in it.
And resulting from this “close-up” study is a brilliant series of articles which tell the WHOLE STORY, beginning tomorrow afternoon in THE EVENING STAR. Every business man, every householder, every woman, every employer of Chinese labor, should read this series. To be sure of getting every one of the articles, phone CENTRAL 671, CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, THE EVENING STAR, and enter your subscription.

Canton Entertains Minister Schurman

(Eastern News Agency)
Canton, March 16.—Since his arrival here on March 14, Dr. Schurman, American Minister to Peking, has had very busy days, attending receptions given in his honor by American and Chinese residents, both in Government service and private life. Yesterday the Minister attended a grand banquet and reception by the Young Men's Christian Association, and today is expected to attend a luncheon party to be



Dr. Jacob G. Schurman

given by the Foreign Office of the Canton Government in compliance with Dr. Wu Ting-fang's invitation.

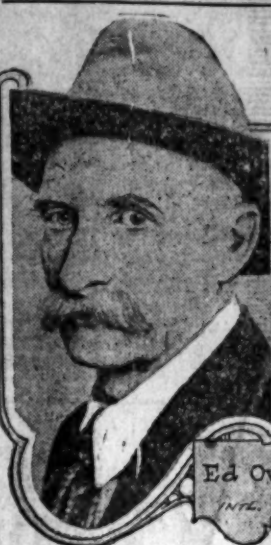
The American Minister, referring to the Washington Conference, said: “The Washington Conference has brought various advantages to China, and so far as this country is concerned, the period during which the Conference was held may be divided into three stages, the first being for the enlightened age, the second for the gloomy age and the third for the return of the enlightened age.”

“When tidings, unfavorable to China, were circulated, China was in the gloomy age, but when the third stage arrived, the situation immediately changed for the better in favor of China with the result that China has gained considerable diplomatically. This is the point which, I hope, the Chinese people may not misunderstand. It is further hoped that the unity of the North and South will soon be effected in order that permanent peace and order may be secured in China.”

Japanese Want Naval Savings To Lower Taxes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, March 17.—Naval retrenchment funds can be best used in the readjusting of taxes, the lowering of freight rates and the improving of the conditions of workers, is the view expressed in a statement from the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, which will shortly be embodied in a representation to the Government by the United Chambers of Commerce.

Handy Handle!



THIS chap's name is Ed Ow, and he is said to be the shortest name in the United States. He hasn't got much on Ah Ng, one of the hands in THE CHINA PRESS composing room, at that. Ed and Ah waste very little time in signing their correspondence.

CHANG TSO-LIN CALLING PEACE CONFAB, REPORT

Plan To Make Sun Yat-sen Successor To Old Hsu Said To Be Under Way

Plans are being formulated for the calling of an internal peace conference under the auspices of the Mukden Tachun, Chang Tso-lin, according to a private message received here last night. The invitation is being drafted by Tuan Chi-ju, the former premier whose sudden departure from Peking for Tientsin recently caused such a sensation in Peking officialdom.

The Southwest under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Chienchi and Fokien under General Lu Yung-shiang and Li Hsu-chi, the two Anfu adherents, and the Central Government are expected to send representatives to the confab, which aims to dictate peace terms to the Chihli warlords. Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, against whom the new combine is waging its battle.

Chinese political circles attach a great deal of significance to the proposed deliberation as it may lead to a period of internal tranquility even though but temporarily. It is believed that if the conference succeeds in driving Wu Pei-fu and his former master, Tsao Kun, to cover and in forcing them to surrender to the dictation of the new formidable alliance, Dr. Sun will abandon his punitive expedition and be invited to Peking to replace Old Hsu, with Chang Tso-lin filling the vice-presidency.

An agreement to this effect had already been reached between Chang and Dr. Sun's agent, Dr. C. C. Wu, during the latter's visit in Mukden recently. It is declared.

CHANG CHIEN COMING

Mr. Chang Chien, the Nantung-chow industrial magnate, will come to Shanghai early this week to attend directors' meetings of several concerns in which he is interested. He has again tendered his resignation as president of the Kiangsu Association on account of his age.

WENATCHEE DUE 22ND

The Admiral Line steamer Wenatchee, bringing passengers, a full cargo and 1,100 sacks of mail for this port is due next Wednesday. The Wenatchee arrived in Yokohama from Seattle on Friday night.

TO ADVERTISERS

COVER THE ENTIRE FIELD
THE CHINA PRESS
(Morning and Sunday)
Certified Circulation
5269
THE EVENING STAR
Certified Circulation
1691
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WU TING-FANG LAYS STRIFE IN CHINA TO LEGATIONS

Peking Diplomats “Intoxicated By Poisons”
APPEALS AGAIN
Says Powers Do Not Understand The Situation

(China Press Service)
Canton, March 16.—Holding the Diplomatic Corps in Peking morally responsible for the consequences of the Military Expedition against the North, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Canton administration, last night made an eloquent appeal for the recognition of his government by the foreign powers. The occasion was a dinner given in honor of the American Minister to Peking, Dr. J. G. Schurman, who is touring South China.

“It is most regrettable that China's case is not clearly understood by the world powers,” said the aged diplomat in his appeal to Dr. Schurman. “At the Washington Conference, only the illegal government was represented, while our government, which represents the genuine public opinion in China, was not even invited.”

“While the Southwest is anxious for peace and unity, the foreign powers have failed to take the necessary step of giving us the recognition that is justly due to us. Consequently, the punitive expedition against the North has become necessary. We have to resort to arms to fight for the recognition.”

“One reason why the foreign powers cannot see the real situation in China is because the diplomatic corps in Peking is intoxicated by a poisonous atmosphere which Chinese officialdom in Peking has created for them. However, the visit of Dr. Schurman, I trust, will help in clearing the atmosphere and enable the foreign diplomats in Peking to give us the recognition that is due to us.”

Dr. Schurman spoke on the beneficial results derived from the disarmament conference by China. He paid a glowing tribute to the wonderful progress made in municipal government in Canton.

THREE OFFICIALS DECORATED BY MARSHAL JOFFRE

Commissioner Hsu Yuan Awarded Commandeur de L'Etoile Noire

Three officials of the local Bureau of Foreign Affairs have been decorated by Marshal Joffre on behalf of the French Government. Special Commissioner Hsu Yuan is made a Commandeur de L'Etoile Noire, Mr. S. K. Chen, chief secretary, is given the order of Officer de L'Etoile Noire while Mr. N. T. Yang, first secretary, receives the Palmes Academiques.

The decorations have been conferred by despatches of the local French Consul-General to the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

Russians Object To Peking Jail

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 15.—Some trouble has apparently been experienced over the transfer of Russian convicts from Manchuria to Peking to allow of the reconstruction of the prison at Manchuria. The prisoners in question, on hearing of the order to move them, refused to submit and the matter was accordingly reported to the Ministry of Justice. Orders have now been issued to use force if necessary to bring these prisoners here, and their arrival in Peking is expected within the next few days.

ENVOY NAMED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 15.—Mr. Liao Shih-kung, former Consul-General at Paris, who has been appointed assistant to Mr. Chow Chuan-ching, representative of the Waichiao on the Shanghai Revision Commission, has left for Shanghai.

Music Hath Charms



THIS quartet of miners doesn't know whether they are singing in a major or a minor key, but if you think they haven't volume of tone, you ought to hear them. Study their “physiognomies”; they look as if they could make a little noise, don't they? They were the youngest participants recently entered during Music Week, held in San Francisco, California.

Comparisons Are Odious But Capitals Inspire 'Em

By Elsie McCormick
Comparisons, according to popular rumor, are generally regarded as odious. Philadelphia citizens wriggle a little when the general blankness of Chestnut street after ten o'clock is compared to a similar hour on Broadway. Mothers of young fledglings that have grown up into night-hawks issue no tea invitations as a reward for comparisons with the young man in the next block who doesn't swear, smoke, gamble, or use a knife-blade in manipulating a slot-machine. In a world, however, where there are practically no absolute standards—except absolute zero, which is to be found only in the imagination of the psychologist and in the mentality of certain Oriental servants, comparisons are necessary for the proper nourishment of an idea.

Thus no person who has seen both Canton and Peking can resist the temptation of comparing them to teach other. There are various contrasts that shriek to be recorded; various likenesses that on examination turn out to be contrasts dressed for a masquerade ball. The primary difference emphasises again the left-handedness of everything Chinese in the eyes of the Westerner. In Occidental lands of the North temperate zone, the South is usually the country of dreams, of affection for the past, of romance vaunted at the expense of practicality. In China, Canton, with its enervating climate and nine months of summer, is the center of a hustling population in line with a thousand plans for progress; Peking, with its keen, stinging atmosphere, is still a city of the past, peopled chiefly by conservatives so absorbed in their own history that they have little interest left for the future.

PEKING OCULARLY O. K.
Superficially, Peking appears to be the more modernized city of the two. Its main thoroughfares are broader, cleaner, and quieter. It is the only city we know in China where it is occasionally possible to find a totally deserted street. It is almost free from the suggestion of overpopulation. Babies do not cascade from doorways in quite the same abandon that we have noted elsewhere. There seems to be more room, more privacy, more seclusion. Though Peking is without trams, the breadth of its streets makes automobiles more numerous than in Canton, where the necessity for issuing licenses is not much more than a year old, and where the usual garage sign is “Automobile for hire,” with emphasis on the singular number. The belt railroad around the city of Peking is a bit of elvish improvement that has no counterpart in Canton.

Yet if the visitor ignores appearances and goes a little beneath the surface, he learns that between Peking and Canton there is a difference of centuries. A year ago when we met the mayor of Canton and the commissioners at the head of the city government, we found that the group was far in advance of the average Board of Aldermen at home. All of them, with one exception, were graduates of American universities and all of them seemed to be under thirty-five years of age. There was something almost pathetic about their eagerness to put into effect all that they had learned in political science classes at home. They explained plans for their civil center, where all the government buildings are to be grouped together; they told of the opening of the first public playground and the astonishment of the children when they saw the strange foreign swines; they spoke of the beginnings of the free library and the collection of foreign and Chinese books. The head of the Department of Finance explained in all seriousness a proposal to place a luxury tax on Number Two wives.

Besides, he had just abolished the antiquated system of taxing houses by the number of beams in the roof and proposed to put the assessment of real property on a more equitable basis. For the first time in the history of squeezing China, an auditor had been placed in charge of the city books, the charter carefully specifying that he come from another province, in order to eliminate as far as possible the gentle influence of “friend-pedigree.”

CANTON SHAKES MANDARIN
Many of the plans, such as the model houses for workmen to be built in the suburbs of the city, existed only on paper, but the fact that Chinese city officials should even think of such measures shows the long, long strides that the city of Canton has made away from the bearded, and petticoated Mandarin with the Confucian vocabulary and the sticky palm.

Peking still seems to be largely under the influence of the Mandarin tradition. There is a small proportion of enlightened officials, but judging from those we have noted loitering in the lap of a limousine as they go to and from the government buildings, the majority are the obese type to whom the coming of the Republic meant little more than a change of headgear. The political atmosphere of Peking is heavy with intrigue and apparently unfreighted by reform. The breezy Western-trained official with a head full of plans for health education or for the introduction of the Single Tax apparently loses his self-confidence under the stern stare of the yellow walls.

We do not mean to hint that the government of the Northern city is without any rays of enlightenment. It has an excellent gendarmerie trained by a Norwegian general, a group of police-soldiers who keep order on the streets, teach schools for poor

(Continued on Page 12)

PROGRAM OF WALES' VISIT TO JAPAN IS ANNOUNCED

Prince To Be Royally Entertained At Tokio
DUE ON APRIL 12
Will See Other Cities After Stay In Capital

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, March 17.—A squadron of four cruisers under the command of Rear-Admiral Katsunobu Yamashiro will sail for Hongkong on March 29 to escort the Prince of Wales to Japan.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, March 17.—The following is the official program of the Prince of Wales' visit:
April 12.—His Royal Highness arrives at Yokohama and proceeds thence to the Imperial Palace where he will be received by Their Majesties and entertained to luncheon at the detached palace of Akasaka. In the afternoon the Prince Regent will visit the Prince of Wales and both will make calls on the Princes of the Blood. In the evening there will be a dinner at the Imperial Palace.

April 13.—His Royal Highness will visit the Imperial University and will receive an address from the Imperial Diet. The Prince will attend a reception given by the British Ambassador and will dine with Prince Higashi Fushimi.

April 14.—There will be no official function on Good Friday.
April 15.—His Royal Highness will attend a military review and later a reception at the British Embassy.

April 16.—The Prince will attend a Cherry Blossom Party and will dine with the Premier.

April 17.—His Royal Highness will attend a reception of British subjects given by the British Ambassador, afterwards receiving an address of welcome from the Tokio Municipality.

April 18.—The Prince will attend the Peace Exhibition, later play polo and in the evening dine with the Foreign Minister.

April 19.—His Royal Highness will visit Nikko and will proceed thence to Tokio and subsequently to Yokohama where he will attend the unveiling of a monument to the men killed in the Great War. In the evening the Prince will attend a ball given by the British residents of the port.

From Yokohama, the Prince of Wales will make visits to Odawara, Hakone, Kofu, Kyoto, Oka, Nara and Osaka.

(Reuter's Service)
Karachi, March 17.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Karachi today and was received by the Governor of Bombay and the leading civil and military officials, also by the ruling princes and chiefs who came here to say goodbye.

After inspecting the guard of honor by the Second Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment, the Prince received and replied to an address of welcome from the Karachi Municipality. His Royal Highness said that their Majesties would be pleased to hear of the progress and expansion the city had made since their visit. He himself was pleased to see Karachi which had done fine work during the war. He had entered India by the oldest gateway and it was fitting that he should leave by the modern Karachi. Its expansion was the outcome of engineering triumph and the colonization scheme. He was glad he had been able to visit Karachi.

The Prince then motored to the Frere Hall where he presented colors to the 12th Baluchi and later on unveiled the Baluchi War Memorial. His Royal Highness received a tremendous ovation from the people who gathered to witness these functions.

French Senate Votes To Scrap Many Battleships

(Reuter's Service)
Paris, March 17.—The Senate by 234 votes to 17 has agreed to a proposal to abandon the construction of several battleships and light warcraft now on the stocks. The President of the naval committee referring to the need of submarines, again emphasized France's condemnation of the doctrine of submarine piracy.



Norman Hapgood

formerly Hearst's Magazine.
For the last year Mr. Hapgood has been Washington correspondent for the New York American and other Hearst newspapers.
He was formerly with the Chicago Evening Post and for more than nine years editor of Collier's Weekly. In 1913 he became editor of Harper's Weekly and served in that position until 1916.
He is regarded as an authority on political matters.

Comparisons Are Odious But Capitals Inspire 'Em

(Continued from Page 1)
children, and offer free vaccination at the police stations.

MAH JONGG BANNED

Not to be outdone by Canton, which sacrificed a yearly revenue of ten million dollars by closing its city gambling dens, the city of Peking has made the manufacture of mah-jongg sets an illicit occupation. Judging from the low prices at which they are disposed of by house-to-house salesmen, the prohibition has apparently failed to prohibit.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen once stated that the Northern government could not progress as long as Peking remained its capital city.

The Imperial tradition was too strong and the legacies of the old regime too numerous to permit the development of any more than a timid conservatism. One who has visited Peking and been struck by its mighty visualizations of the past must realize that it will never turn lightly to modern methods. It seems to us that both cities have their necessary functions in China—Canton to set the pace in Western innovation, and Peking to conserve the older civilization, which, though weak from the standpoint of modern government, still has much of wisdom and Asiatic serenity to offer to the world of today.

British Women's Association Notes

Owing to pressure on our space, several of the B.W.A. notes have been reserved for another issue.

New members who have joined the Association since our last announcement include: Miss C. Beardsworth, Mrs. F. Bough, Mrs. H. H. Bristow, Mrs. D. Craddock, Mrs. Walker, Clennell, Mrs. J. W. Cameron, Miss H. Dittmore, Mrs. Andrew Donald, Mrs. H. H. Gorton, Mrs. T. H. Hitchenson, Mrs. W. Hunter, Mrs. H. F. Harlow, Miss J. Homes, Mrs. J. S. Hay, Mrs. P. Jones, Mrs. A. Jennings, Mrs. J. H. Little, Mrs. K. Logan, Mrs. Roderick Macdonald, Mrs. F. Montserrat, Mrs. F. C. Newbery, Mrs. H. C. Patten, Miss C. B. Thompson, Mrs. J. Wheeler and Mrs. G. O. Wingrove.

Members should keep the afternoon of April 3 disengaged in view of a projected lecture on the "South Pole" by Captain Evans. Full particulars will be published in the course of the next day or two.

The Sports Section report that the Badminton Club Tournament concluded last week and that the following prizes were presented by

the Chairman on the 13th. Ladies' Singles, won by Mrs. Ford.

Runner-up, won by Miss Foster. Ladies' Doubles, won by Miss Jones and Mrs. Ford.

There were fifteen entries and cups for the first and second events were respectively presented by Mr. R. F. C. Master and Mrs. J. T. Ford. As was announced at the general meeting last week, arrangements for the tennis season are well advanced and will be shortly announced. It is hoped that certain courts may be available at the Race Club but in any case loans of private courts have been offered by Mrs. Tisdall, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Billingshurst and Mrs. Peabody.

The Dramatic Section have added considerably to the attractions which promise to make their Tenth Dance at the Astor House on the 29th a great success, the latest announcement that Miss Golden and her partner will give an exhibition of "tango" being a certain draw. Tickets for the Dance and Cafe Chantant may be obtained from B.W.A. Headquarters or from the Astor House, price \$2.00.

Hughes Explains Attitude Of U. S. On Reparations

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 17.—Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, has drafted a note to the Allies with reference to the United States demand of \$241,000,000. The note shows that the United States expects the rights to be fully met, but expresses willingness to assist to a reasonable settlement in a desire to avoid undue harshness.

(China Press Service)

Washington, March 17.—Lodge and Underwood told the Senate that the United States should insist on the payment of its \$241,000,000 bill for keeping American soldiers in Germany.

Senator Underwood urged the appointment of an American representative on the Allied reparations commission. Lodge and Underwood both charged the Allies with attempting to technicalities to oppose such appointment.

Senator Underwood also demanded that the United States troops be withdrawn from Germany immediately. Other Senators said that United States troops were being kept in Germany in the interest of Allies who refused to give American money which was due her for keeping them there.

Russian Players

The local Russian Dramatic Company which has delighted lovers of dramatic performances in Shanghai for the past few years is giving a farewell performance on Thursday, March 23, at the Lyceum Theatre when the famous American success, "The Romance" will be staged. The dramatic art of the Russian troupe is well known and the grand decorations and excellent stage settings will all be in force.

Madame Nina Terekay, whose ability as an actress is well known, will star as "Margaret Cavendish" in which role she will please her hearers with her melodious singing voice. Her Italian accent in the Russian and her command in French are features of her linguistic attainments.

Mr. M. Smolensky will take the role of "Armstrong" which he has so satisfactorily interpreted on previous occasions.

The cast bids fair to make Edward Sheridan's dramatic play "The Romance" a pleasant remembrance for lovers of dramatic art in Shanghai on the occasion of the departure of the entire company for Moscow, to which place they have been summoned to perform in the State Theater.

PIAN DINNER FOR U. S. MINISTER HERE NEXT WEEK

Preparations are being made by American organizations here to receive and entertain Dr. J. G. Schurman, American Minister to China, when he arrives on his way to Peking from Manila and Canton. Dr. Schurman, who left Manila March 8 on the U.S.S. Albany and was guest of honor at a banquet at Canton Thursday evening, is expected to reach Shanghai about March 27. The American Chamber of Commerce has tentatively planned to invite the Minister to attend a Chinese dinner or dinner to which would be invited some 150 prominent Chinese of the city. The American Association is co-operating in the plan.

Thanks Given All Who Helped Make Parim Ball Success

Ladies of the Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society have issued grateful acknowledgments to the Astor House management, the Astor House Orchestra, the Shanghai Tramways and the T.S.M. Club, Press for assistance, extended in making the recent Parim Ball that was given by the society the notable success it proved to be.

In this connection Mrs. J. Spunt is thanked for her efforts and appreciation is expressed to Mr. Rosenfeld for his achievement in the erection of the Japanese Tea Garden which was one of the striking features of the ball. Others who are thanked in particular include Mrs. Edward Ford, for beautiful flowers which helped to swell the proceeds of the ball. Miss Journeval, Mrs. Korolova and Mr. Cody for musical numbers, Mr. and Mrs. Lontova and Mr. and Mrs. Damerasky for the dancing features, Mrs. Holper, Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. J. B. Katz and Miss Elchenbaum, who acted as geisha girls in the Tea Garden, and all those who gave their services as waitresses.

Particular thanks are extended to Mrs. Finkelstein, Mrs. Borwin, Mrs. Marco and Mrs. F. Rosenfeld for the weeks of effort that they put into the preparations for the ball and mention also is made of Mrs. Toeg, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Behr, Mrs. Krumm, Mrs. Kammerling and Messrs. Stone, Kammerling and Kogan and Doctors Rosenberg and Spilberg.

Proud Parent Speeds On Way To Hospital And Fine Is Result

The bench smiled and everybody in the courtroom vouchsafed a sympathetic grin as well when Mr. F. H. Schlobohm, of the Shanghai Service Company, appeared before U. S. Commissioner Schuhl yesterday to explain being reported by the police for speeding his motor car along Nanking Road on March 11, just after Marshal Joffre had finished reviewing the S. V. C.

Mr. Schlobohm's explanation was that he was taking a friend with him to see his son, who was at that time some several minutes old, at the General Hospital. In getting there he passed a number of cars on Nanking Road and, though his friend had voiced the possibility of arrest for speeding, he felt that the chance was worth the risk. The Commissioner, when he got through smiling, assessed a fine of \$3.

Correspondence

MRS. MAIA'S PENSION

Editor: THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: In reply to "C.M.R." letter, which appeared in your yesterday's issue under the heading "Portuguese Affairs," it may be well to explain that if I wrote to you on the subject of Mrs. Maia's pension, which "C.M.R." very stupidly calls "a pittance of a little over \$100," it was because I thought Mr. J. de Souza's subscription, though philanthropic in nature, was in my eyes out of place, not to say altogether unnecessary. "C.M.R." also very stupidly suggests that, because I came to the Press to discuss a subject which interested the local Portuguese Community, I have washed "dirty linen" before an unappreciative foreign public. I do not for a moment believe that I have done anything condemnable in writing to you in the way I did, especially after my seeing in THE CHINA PRESS a letter in which the affirmation was made that the Chairman of the Club Lusitano de Shanghai had received a telegram from Lisbon dispatched to him by Mr. Jose Nolasco—an affirmation not in accordance with the one made to me in writing by Mr. Souza himself.

Is it right, Mr. Editor, for "C.M.R." without any artillery preparation to start a terrific Infantry attack on all fronts, insulting every one, making cheap insinuations, etc.?

Personally, I have no grudge against "C.M.R." for, I not only forgive him but I feel it my duty to extend to his relatives and friends my sincerest and deepest sympathy. I am sure nobody of a sound and healthy mind would dare come to the Press unceremoniously and gratuitously and call every one connected with Mrs. Maia's pension controversy "Portuguese by accident of birth," etc.

With a man of this calibre and mentality no precaution is too much, and the best one can do is to keep quiet and let him howl. I am, Sir, Yours etc.,

V. W. VITAL.
Shanghai, March 18, 1922.

Editor: THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: I have read "C.M.R.'s" letter in your paper, and can only say that he is preaching in the desert. For, who in this world will for a moment believe that to open a discussion in the press on a subject of public interest, is to wash one's dirty linen?

"C.M.R." by calling those who wrote (and very rightly so) Mrs. Maia's pension and the "Lige Portuguesa" non-patriots and Portuguese by accident of birth, shows that, unfortunately, he is the possessor of no brains.

Arguments on this or any other point with such a man are futile and altogether unnecessary. I am, Sir, Yours etc.,

A PORTUGUESE.
Shanghai, March 18, 1922.

Roth Tells Court Wife Made Threats She Would Kill Him

Mr. L. F. Roth, an employee of Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co., brought charges of assault against his wife before United States Commissioner Schuhl yesterday.

Mr. Roth asserted that his wife had assaulted him on several occasions and had also threatened his life and he wanted her placed in jail for safe-keeping.

"Can't this be settled out of court?" Mr. Schuhl asked.

"No. I want to go through with it. I'm afraid of my life," Mr. Roth replied.

Mr. Schuhl set the case for hearing on next Saturday warning Mrs. Roth to stay away from her husband, and warning Roth to stay away from his wife.

"That's taken for granted," Roth declared. "I don't want to get shot."

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Roth asked that his wife be held in custody and when the Court overruled this request he asserted Commissioner Schuhl would be responsible for anything that might happen.

Kidnapers Aided By Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese soldiers and they would clash. Men in authority claim that they know who the men are, their numbers, their movements, but can do nothing so long as the Japanese protect the robbers and supply them with arms and ammunition.

There is no other source for guns and ammunition. It is asserted that there is a division of the money, the Chinese only receiving 40 percent against 60 percent which goes to the other fellow. Some inferences may be inexact, but the main facts remain true. Protection, ammunition, guns and rendezvous are all of one source. It is in the power any day of the Japanese government to clean out the nest of thieves, execute justice, free a number of prisoners, and restore by Chinese aid the money wrested from high and low. If facts are wanted they can get them from the Chinese officials and other sources. Such a notorious pest hole has existed too long right under their own eyes. They could earn much gratitude by some prompt and vigorous action just now.

TUCHUN TIEN TO APPLY FORCE AGAINST ROWDIES

(China Press Service)

Tsinan, March 18.—Military and naval aid is asked in a telegram filed today by Tuchun Tien Chang-yu with the Central Government for the rehabilitation of Kiaochow. Because of the presence of Japanese rowdies and Chinese intriguers in Tsingtau, Tuchun Tien insists that force is necessary in case of emergency.

Permission is asked in the message to recruit one mixed brigade of troops to be stationed in the vicinity of the port and the despatch of two cruisers: one to be stationed in Tsingtau waters, while the other to patrol the Kiaochow Bay.

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THE policy contracts of this Company are so written that you are bound to get your money back some time, whether you die or live. They contain the same liberal provisions as do similar policies in the best companies in America. The strict legal supervision required under our American charter, our ample paid-in capital and surplus, and our conservative management are guarantees of protection to every policy-holder. Lastly, our rates are reasonable.

A copy of our prospectus will be sent to you on request.

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- 2 These sales for the calendar year 1921 exceeded by over 12,000 cars the sales of any automobile manufacturer having a six-cylinder automobile in its line.
- 3 These sales for this period likewise represent a volume of business greater by over \$9,000,000 than the sales of any other automobile manufacturer excluding Ford.
- 4 These figures are taken from official reports and are absolutely reliable.

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TIENTSIN

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES FAR FROM CERTAIN

Vote On Pittman Amendment Disconcerts Leaders

(China Press Service)

Washington, March 17.—The irreconcilables continued the fight against the treaties despite the disposition of the leaders of Congress to consider that their ratification is certain. Reed was addressing an almost empty chamber.

He declared that the naval treaties rendered the United States helpless because of the superiority of British and Japanese cruisers, which entirely offset the 5-5-2 ratio.

He inquired as to whether the law extending American coastwise ships' laws to the Philippine Islands might not cause "controversy."

Washington, March 17.—Opponents of the Four Power Treaty have abandoned their plans for a long debate and have accepted unanimously the plan to bring the treaty to a final vote on March 24.

The opponents still have strong hopes of compelling amendment or a scrapping of the treaty and point to the vote on the Pittman amendment, 50 to 48 as evidence that the ratification of the treaty is not at all assured.

Administration leaders insist that the passage of the agreement to limit the debate is evidence that the treaty will go through with a rush at the last.

Meantime two more amendments have been offered by Senators Hiram Johnson and Brandegee which provide that the United States shall assume no obligations either legal or oral to maintain the rights of any signatory and that Congress' consent is necessary to any action under the treaty, much consent not to be obligatory upon Congress.

Senator Shields presented a reservation declaring that the United States enters the treaty for the sole purpose of aiding by friendly offers to remove cause of friction and aiding in settling controversies between the other signatories. Mr. Shields demanded that the United States set forth emphatically that its adherence to the treaty did not contemplate its abandonment of its traditional policy of non interference in foreign affairs.

Senator Robinson presented an amendment binding the other signatories to enter into no secret treaties or agreements during the life of the Four Power Pact.

Chita Protests Japanese Seizures

(Dalla News Agency)

Dairen, March 14.—The delegation of the Far Eastern Republic at Dairen has forwarded to the Japanese delegation a demand for guarantees of forbidding the carrying away of government property from Vladivostok by the Merkulovs.

The question of blowing up parts of the Vladivostok fortress by the Japanese is also touched upon. The delegation insists upon immediate commencement of discussions on military and fishing affairs with a view to hastening Japan's answer regarding the treaty in general.

Mr. Matsushima, head of the Japanese delegation, has replied, saying that the Japanese Government guarantees the non-exportation of government property and ships in Vladivostok which are now guarded by Japanese troops. Mr. Matsushima flatly denies blowing up the forts.

Regarding the opening of discussions of the commission on military and fishing affairs, Mr. Matsushima says that this will be possible after the receipt of a definite reply from Tokyo on all paragraphs of the treaty. The reply is expected to be despatched from Tokyo between the 10th and 15th instant.

MUTT & JEFF

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News Brevities

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday next, March 23, at 5:30 p.m., when a lecture will be given by Mr. H. von Heidenstam on "The Growth of the Yangtze Delta." The meeting is open to the public.

Mr. H. S. Honigsberg was before United States Commissioner Schull yesterday morning charged with operating a motor truck with a number on it other than the one issued. Mr. Honigsberg said he knew nothing of the circumstances and the case was adjourned for one week while he makes an investigation.

Miss Elsie McCormick, feature writer for THE CHINA PRESS, returned yesterday from Peking where she wrote several stories of Peking life and secured data and local color for other stories in the near future.

M. Disiere, General Agent for China of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, accompanied by Mrs. Disiere, sailed yesterday on the Andre Lebon for France.

Mr. Emile Gensburger sailed yesterday on the Andre Lebon for France where he will spend a long holiday. A number of farewell parties have been given in his honor during the past two weeks.

Mr. E. W. Meade of the British Consular Service will arrive on the S.S. Novara tomorrow. Mr. Meade will succeed Mr. J. C. Hutcheon, the junior British Assessor on the Mixed Court bench.

Efforts are being made to secure the establishment of an American Consulate at Ichang because of the growth of American commerce on the upper Yangtze.

Mr. Frank Powell of the railway engineering department of Jardine, Matheson and Co., has returned to Shanghai from a five months' trip to important centers in Northern China.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lowell will be among the passengers who sail on the Empire State for America. Mr. Lowell, who is connected with Andersen Meyer Company, is making a business trip.

The sprat competition arranged by the Shanghai Ladies Golf Club has been postponed until Monday, April 10.

Mr. J. A. Barnett, who has been the Cuban Minister to China, sailed yesterday on the Andre Lebon to become the Cuban Minister to France.

Mr. E. A. Sly passed through Shanghai yesterday en route from

his brother-in-law, Wu Kwan-hsin, and is now residing on Shou Chia Street in the Japanese Settlement.

The High Normal School of Hupeh has authorized another representative to come to Shanghai to urge Dr. David Z. T. Yui to go to Wuchang and assume the presidency of the school. He is Tuan Mei-chien. He left the Hupeh city on Friday.

Commendatore G. Rossi, Italian Consul-General, who has been on leave for the past eleven months, arrived Friday on the S.S. Merano. While in Italy the Consul was promoted from Chevalier to his present title. During his absence Captain Ferraro has been acting as Consul General for Italy.

Mr. S. R. Brown of Canton has arrived in Shanghai to become sub-manager of the International Banking Corporation. Mr. R. E. Jenkins has taken over charge of the Canton branch.

Mr. Paul M. Linebarger, the American attorney, will sail on the City of Simla on Tuesday for an extended vacation in Southern France. Mrs. Linebarger, who recently suffered from Ningpo varnish poisoning, and Miss Linebarger, accompany him. They will be in Europe until Mrs. Linebarger's health improves.

Miss Lita Hill, a member of the Southern Baptist Mission, escaped from St. Luke's Hospital in Tokio on March 8 and attempted to end her life by wading into Tokio Bay. When the water was up to her neck she called for help and was rescued by police. Miss Hill was suffering from a breakdown described as 'religious phobia.' She will return to her home in Atlanta, Georgia in the near future.

The Navy 'Y' will take American sailors on a sightseeing trip to Soochow on Tuesday, March 21, returning the same day. On arrival in Soochow the sailors will go to Tiger Hill, proceeding along the Grand Canal. At Tiger Hill Pagoda a luncheon will be served by the Navy 'Y' steward. Afterwards the party will visit the Temple of 500 Gods, 'The Gardens' and finally the Great Pagoda from which can be seen the whole of the city and Ta Hu or Great Lake.

Famine relief workers in West Hunan report that human beings are being sold in that district for \$6 a piece.

A Tientsin telegram states that Little Hsu, the Anfu general, has arrived there to consult Tuan Chih-jui, former premier. Tuan has moved out of the residence of

GREEKS SEIZE SHIP

(Reuters Service)

Athens, March 17.—While the negotiations regarding the seizure of the cargo of the French steamer, Espoir, have come to a deadlock, another French steamer has been seized by the Greek authorities on the alleged charge of carrying contraband.

British Creditors Of Russia Body Gains Rapidly In Members

A report of the progress being made by the Association of British Creditors of Russia is brought to Shanghai by Mr. M. H. Pickersgill, formerly of Ekaterinberg and now of Harbin, who is here on a brief business trip.

The Association, formed in England by British subjects who had lost their interests and property in Russia by reason of the disruption incident to and following the war, now has a membership of nearly 800 and is gaining new members rapidly. It is the aim of the organization to embrace every British subject who has a claim against Russia. It is estimated that there are about 33,000 Britons who have lost Russian holdings since the war began. The Association issues a regular publication and is active in bringing its claims before parliament and the public in England, holding meetings and issuing public statements of their case.

The president of the organization is Mr. Leslie Urquhart, chairman of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd., who is well-known in the Far East, and the vice-presidents and executive committee include many Britishers of prominence in various fields of industry and commerce in Russia and Siberia previous to 1917.

Mr. Pickersgill while in Ekaterinberg was for twenty years manager of the General Electric Company and had extensive platinum interests until forced out of the field by reason of the disturbed condition of the country. He expects to return to Harbin within a few days and would be glad to hear from anyone eligible and wishing to join the Association. His address is Chinese Post Office Taoli Box 31, Harbin.

Mr. M. I. Baranovsky, who is Shanghai representative of the Rosta and Datta New Agency leaves today for Peking and will be away for several days.

New Health Clause For Ships Calling At Port Of Shanghai

A new health precaution for the port of Shanghai has been put into force by the Chinese government and is announced by the harbor master, Capt. H. G. Myhre.

The new clause in the sanitary regulations is as follows: "All vessels entering the port of Shanghai must produce a certificate of fumigation not more than six months old." The regulation is effective as from March 15.

Chills and Influenza

Influenza, or a neglected cold, saps vitality and opens the way for bronchitis, pneumonia, chronic cough or inflammation of the lungs.

Influenza or even the worst cold cannot persist if you take SCOTT'S Emulsion the moment feverishness disappears.

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Our interesting "MOTHER-BOOK" together with a **SAMPLE TIN** FREE on application to:—
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NO MAN IS GREATER THAN HIS MIND.

And if his mind does not rise above the adverse circumstances that beset him in the way of sickness, suffering, misunderstandings, neither will his body.

But mind can master if mind has power. Knowledge is power. If you are in difficulty, at a loss where to turn, then you need our assistance. A card to Box 271, CHINA PRESS will bring you details.

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| 66028. Sweet Peggy O'Neil | Song | John McCormack |
| 74729. Salome's Dance | Part I | Philadelphia Orchestra |
| 74730. Salome's Dance | Part II | Philadelphia Orchestra |
| 74728. Polka de W. R. (Piano) | | Rachmaninoff |
| 18850. Bow Wow Blues | Fox Trot | Dixieland Jazz Band |
| 18850. Railroad Blues | Fox Trot | Benson Orch. of Chicago |
| 18851. Smilin' | Fox Trot | Green Bros. Meliorimba Orch. |
| 18851. Somewhere in Naples | Fox Trot | All Star Trio & Orch. |
| 18856. Dear Old Southland | Fox Trot | Whiteman And His Orch. |
| 18856. They Call It Dancing | Fox Trot | Whiteman And His Orch. |
| 18857. Wimmie | Med-Fox Trot | Club Royal Orch. |
| 18857. Good-Bye Shanghai | Fox Trot | Club Royal Orch. |
| 18858. When shall we meet again | Waltz | Hackel-Berge Orch. |
| 18858. By The Old Ohio Shore | Waltz | Green Bros. Meliorimba Orch. |
| 18859. On The 'Gin, 'Gin, 'Ginny Shore | Whiteman And His Orch. | |
| 18859. Marie | Fox Trot | Whiteman And His Orch. |
| 18854. Granny | Song | Yvette Rugel |
| 18854. Ka-Lu-A. | | Edna Brown & Shaw |
| 18848. That's How I Believe in You | | Henry Burr |
| 18848. I Want You Morning, Noon And Night | | C. Harrison |

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AT OUR NEW REVISED 1922 PRICES



Ladies' Colt Patent Buckle Court, Medium Toe, LXV Heel, well arched waist.

1921 Price \$26.50
1922 Price \$22.50



Ladies' Nigger Brown Crocodile Pump, Cuban Heel, Smart Nickel Buckle.

1921 Price \$24.50
1922 Price \$22.50



Ladies' Havana Brown Willow Calf Oxford, smart pointed toe, cuban heel.

1921 Price 23.50
1922 Price \$17.50



Ladies' Bective, beautifully soft Black Glace kid buckle shoe, oxidised buckle cuban heel.

1921 Price 29.50
1922 Price \$24.50

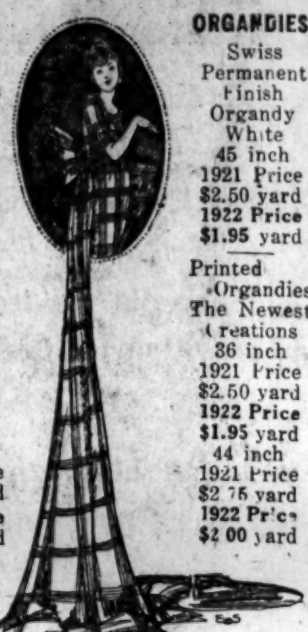


Ladies' Bective Black Glace Kid One Bar, neat small paste ornament medium leather heel.

1921 Price 26.50
1922 Price \$22.50

SCOTCH PLAID

Ginghams in a Full Range of the Newest Designs in Plaids and Checks Fast Colours 40 inch width
1921 Price \$1.95 yard
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RAINES French Plaid Ratines Soft Uncrushable Finish all Colours 40 inch

1921 Price \$4.00 yard
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ORGANDIES

Swiss Permanent Finish Organdy White 45 inch
1921 Price \$2.50 yard
1922 Price \$1.95 yard
Printed Organdies The Newest Creations 36 inch
1921 Price \$2.50 yard
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44 inch
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VOILES

White 40 inch
1921 Price \$1.75
1922 Price \$1.50
Printed all New Designs 28 inch
1921 Price \$1.35
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Ladies Real Chamois Leather Gloves in White or Yellow. Size 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. 2 Button shape. Price \$4.75 Pair Gauntlet shape, Elastic wrist \$5.50 Pair.

Real Milanese Silk Hosiery A Really Beautiful stocking of wonderful Brillancy, has been specially picked out of unusual interest. High spliced Heels and Double soles. Double Hem at top for added strength. In colors, Black, White, Grey, Pongee. Size 8 1/2 to 10 1/2
1921 Price \$11.50 pair
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Lissue Handkerchiefs. SOFT AS SILK. In White or Well Assorted Colored Borders. Price \$7.50 Dozen.



Serviceable Chamois Gloves, in White, Chamois or Pastel, Sizes 6, 6 1/2, 7, 2 Button, Price \$2.75 pair Gauntlet Shape Price \$3.50 pair



Ladies magnificently soft Bronze Kid Colonial LXV heel, first quality paste buckle.

1921 Price \$35.00
1922 Price \$29.50



Ladies' nigger Brown Glace Kid Oxford LXV heel, straight pointed toe cap.

1921 Price \$35.00
1922 Price \$27.50



Ladies' Bective Colt Patent Colonial, lxv heel paste buckle good broad fitting.

1921 Price 35.00
1922 Price \$27.50



Ladies' Grey Suede Brogue Oxford low walking heel.

1921 Price 27.50
1922 Price \$17.50



Ladies' Black Satin Oxfords lxv heel wickert American made.

1921 Price 21.50
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All White Designs 32 inch
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Fine Quality 40 inch \$1.30
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Floral Taffeta Ribbon, Light and Dark grounds in good Selection of Colors.

Prices \$1.75 \$1.95 \$2.75 yd.
Fancy Ribbons
New Cere Ribbon, in Colors Black, Nigger Navy. Width 1 1/2" 2 1/2" 3" 5"
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Semi-trimmed Hat soft straw, ribbon band.
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Fawn Garbadine Costume, Trimmed Leather Pocket.
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London made model Millinery, the most smartest shapes in town.
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Navy Blue Tailored Costume, Garbadine Pockets to Coat.
1921 Price \$39.50
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Semi trimmed Hat fine red straw, with Ribbon Band
1921 Price \$12.50
1922 Price \$9.50



Check Tweed Costumes with Belt. Various patterns.
1921 Price \$9.50
1922 Price \$24.50



Saxebue Costume, Trimmed Black Braid.
1921 Price \$160.00
1922 Price \$85.00



Untrimmed straws assorted shapes.
1921 Price \$6.75 \$8.50 \$11.50
1922 Price \$5.00 \$6.00 \$8.50



Exclusive Paris Models Just unpacked the very Latest
1921 Price \$39.50 \$50.00 \$59.50
1922 Price \$29.50 \$35.00 \$42.50



Semi Trimmed Hat. Buff straw with fancy ribbon band.
1921 Price \$25.00
1922 Price \$19.75

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TERMS CASH "WAYLOO CORNER" NO CREDIT
NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

INQUIRY SHOWS TACHUNG BANK TO BE SOLVENT

Hold Up Of Bond Issue
Main Cause Of
Difficulty

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 15.—It is officially announced, in connection with the closing of the Tachung Bank, which was a reconstruction of the Chinese Chang Yuan Bank, a concern that did a large business in exchange between the Lower and Upper Yangtze Ports and Peking and other Northern centers, under the chief management of Mr. Sung Ching-shan, a well known Szechuen merchant, that the Ministry of Finance made arrangements for the Tachung Bank to advance \$1,600,000. for the payment in January and February of arrears of salary to the Peking police and Gendarmerie. This advance was to be repaid with a portion of the proceeds of the \$500,000 bond issue. The bank thereupon informed the police and gendarmerie that it would credit their orders for those amounts. Owing to the opposition to the bond issue, however, the bonds were not given to the bank and it had to dishonor its own order.

Yesterday a meeting of all the local bankers took place to discuss the affairs of the Tachung Bank. An investigation of the bank's accounts has already been made, and being satisfied that the bank was merely in temporary difficulties and not insolvent the bankers agreed to cash the notes of the Tachung Bank, in the same way that they had done for the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

It was reported by the police and gendarmerie on the 13th instant that the Tachung Bank had closed its door, and guards were at once sent there to prevent disturbances on the part of note-holders and others interested in the closing of the bank. The Superintendent of Police went to the bank and with the Assistant Manager began an investigation of its accounts. An examination of the bank's holdings disclosed that there were in its vaults 9 percent loan bonds to the value of \$800,000, 7 percent loan bonds to the same value, short term bonds amounting to \$78,000, shares of the Frontier Bank to the value of \$50,000, short term bonds of the Ministry of Communications amounting to \$90,000. All these were transferred to police headquarters for safe custody.

It is stated semi-officially that the assets of the bank amount to \$2,438,838.53 and the liabilities to \$788,037.54, leaving a balance in favor of the bank of \$1,650,800.99. The assets include loans made to the Ministry of Finance amounting to \$1,304,380 and overdrawn accounts of \$734,457, while the liabilities include current and fixed deposits and notes on the market totalling the amount mentioned, \$788,037.54.

Considering the liabilities of the Ministry of Finance to the bank as solid assets the bank, therefore, decided to cash the bank's notes at par. During the investigation of the bank's affairs unissued notes to the value of \$919,196 were discovered in the bank's vaults in the Legation Quarter.

Official Changes Through Mandates

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 15.—Mandates issued last night make the following appointments and other official changes: Mr. Chu Yan-yu, Director of the Accounts Department of the Ministry of Finance has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the President. Mr. Ching Chao-fang succeeds Mr. Chu. Mr. Tung Hai-ching has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Finance in Kiangsi Province. Mr. Liu Ting-chang has been appointed Head of the Luling Circuit in Kiangsi. Mr. Chen Shih has been appointed Pacification Commissioner at Pinghsiang.

PLAGUE VICTIMS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 15.—It is reported that Mr. Liu Chu-ting, Civil Governor of Yunnan, and his daughter have both died of the plague, and that the Canton Government has appointed General Ching Han-ting, Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan forces, to succeed the late Mr. Liu.

ALL QUIET

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 15.—No changes are reported in the political situation today. It is officially stated that no developments are likely to occur until General Pao Kwei-ching returns to Peking. Civil Governor Tsao'Jui was due to reach Tientsin yesterday afternoon.

Excellent Remedy for Constipation.

It would be hard to find a better remedy for constipation than Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. Give them a trial when you have need.

Sold Everywhere

American Woman's Club Annual Meeting Tuesday

On Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock at the Carlton Cafe the American Woman's Club will hold its general meeting, opening the afternoon as usual with tea, served by the Social Committee, the hostesses for the day being Mrs. George Richardson and Miss Anna Woods.

The program is in charge of the Literary Department of the club and Mr. Charles Kline will give a reading from Chinese mythology. Mr. Kline has won great popularity through his scholarly and poetic translations from the Chinese and a genuine literary treat is assured. A special invitation has been extended to the members of the Literary Section of the B.W.A. and a good representation from this sister organization is expected. Three departments of the club were active during the past week. On Wednesday morning a large meeting of the Mothers' Department listened to a most suggestive and helpful address on "Vocational Training" by Mr. George Fryer, Superintendent of the "Institution for the Chinese Blind" and of the "Industrial School for the Chinese." Mr. Fryer gave some very practical advice to city mothers whose children have not the same vocational advantages as those brought up in the country.

SECTION HAS ELECTION

On Friday afternoon the Literary Department elected its officers for the coming year as follows: Chairman, Mrs. W. W. Bartlett; 1st Vice-Chairman, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur; 2nd Vice-Chairman, Mrs. G. C. Stockton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. P. Roberts; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. G. Peeler; Treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Davies; Librarian, Miss Gertrude Oldroyd; Committee: Mesdames H. K. Wright, W. F. Beaman, Philip Dunbar, J. J. Breneman.

Rand Unionists To Take Ballot

(Reuter's Service)
Johannesburg, March 17.—The Joint Trade Union executives have decided to hold a ballot on the question of the resumption of work.

Johannesburg, March 17.—Things are rapidly becoming normal. Already there has been a great rush for work, some of the mine managements being inundated with applications.

It is officially stated that the Red leaders, Fisher and Spendiff, were found dead in the debris at the Trades Hall at Fordsburg, having committed suicide, though their bodies were probably afterwards hit by shrapnel.

Mr. Joe Thompson, President of the Augmented Federation Executive, has been arrested at the old Industrial Federation. In a statement, he declared that the Executive had resisted all efforts for a general strike, which was decided at the point of a revolver, the extremists not permitting the Augmented Executive to leave the room until a general strike had been declared.



Sewing requires close concentration and if the eyes are not perfect the seamstress is likely to suffer from severe headaches. If your eyes ache, if your head aches, if you feel unduly weary after sewing, it is advisable to have your eyes tested. If they are found to be defective, the errors in vision may be corrected by proper glasses, enabling you to sew in comfort.

The Chinese Optical Co.
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P352 Nanking Road,
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For
Their best quality and price in the
Town

Be sure to call there now and buy
one within the time for their
1922

SPRING SALE

Their address at the cor. Szechuen
and Soochow Roads, and their
Telephone Central 839.

C. F. Hsu To Address Y. M. C. A. Banquet On Tuesday Evening

To celebrate the success of the recent membership and finance campaign, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will hold a banquet at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel on Tuesday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Mr. C. F. Hsu, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, will deliver the principal address, while Mr. S. K. Tsao, general secretary of the association, will report on its work during the past year.

Admiral K. K. Lang, former commander-in-chief of the Chinese admiralty, will distribute the prizes to the winners in the campaign. The Municipal Band will furnish the music, and there will be a special program of entertainment by amateurs. Prominent officials, merchants and journalists will also be invited to attend.



EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleaned. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

Allenbury's Foods

are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the 'Allenbury's' Feeder the simplest and best.

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Is the only successful solution of the Out-board-motor problem, and is guaranteed to give an absolute reliable and satisfactory run without any trouble whatsoever.

Easy to adapt on any kind of boat, it is the ideal motor for pleasure craft, especially suitable for houseboats and sampans.

PERFECT BALANCE and FREEDOM from VIBRATION are the characteristic features of the two-cylinder

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46379

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Piles guaranteed to be cured within
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without operation or pain. (Latest
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toria Theatre), Tel. N. 2279.
Skin, venereal and internal
diseases, the treatment of X-
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Bacteriological and Serotherapy
Laboratory now opened.
Blood tests by the genuine Wassermann's reaction.
Home consultations will be attended
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We take pride in the excel-
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No other Medicated Throat
Pastille has such a hold upon the
public. At the first sign of soreness
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with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the
house. Your Chemist stocks "Allen-
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2 Steel Boilers, made in Glasgow
in 1894, 14' 6" diameter x 11' 9"
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1 Corrugated furnaces in each
boiler of 39" diameter. Original
pressure 160 lbs. to B. O. T.
Rules, 379 Tubes in each.
Total heating surface 4328
Square feet.
Lying at International Dock,
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One Old Horizontal Donkey Boiler
lying at Shanghai Dock & En-
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9 feet diameter x 8 feet long,
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2 plain furnaces, 30" diameter x
5' 7 1/2" long, 102 Tubes.
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A well-educated young man wishes
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FRENCH lady experienced teacher
wishes to give French lessons.
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GREGG shorthand teacher, Ameri-
can lady desires pupils for morn-
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Reply to Box 753, THE CHINA
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DON'T BE A WALLFLOWER.
Learn to dance all latest dances by
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ONE big front room and one big
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TO LET one furnished single room
bathroom attached. In Central
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TO LET, in a new private board-
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comfortably furnished, each with
bathroom attached. In Western
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Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.
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board, private family. Vacant 20th
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bed sitting rooms, clean and
wholesome food. Inspection invited.
Apply Bellevue House, 34 Hankell
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255.
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nicely furnished bed sitting room,
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\$85.00 and \$125 per month with
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if desired. Phone W. 2555.
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Avenue Joffre, Phone W. 464 near
Route des Soeurs tram stop. Large
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Verandah. Full Board. Small
furnished rooms with board from
\$75 per month. Garage, garden,
tennis, etc.
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ROOMS with board. Suitable for
3 bachelors or married couple.
Hot and cold water, use of tele-
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The Hotel-Pension-Seaside has
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is now a nice little hotel with 20
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TO LET, office ground floor at 14
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Apply J. T. Hammond, 5 Jinkee
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New building. Excellent location.
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rental. Immediate occupation.
Apply to Box 712, THE CHINA
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TO LET (Bubbling Well, opposite
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rooms nicely furnished). 3 bath-
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TO LET newly decorated house
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house, etc. Furniture to be taken
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TO LET, 4 roomed house.
Furniture and fittings to be taken
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CHINA PRESS.
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FOR RENT, 6-roomed furnished
house next to the French Club,
tennis court, garden, phone 3 bath-
rooms and all modern conveniences.
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MODERN house to let. Tennis
court, flush water closet, and
garage. Western district. Apply to
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FOR RENT for 18 months from
May next. Elegantly furnished
house in French Concession, con-
sisting of 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
hall room, drawing room, dining-
room, kitchen, ample servants'
quarters, garage, garden, verandah
and sanitary arrangements through-
out. Geyser, silver, gas, electric
fridge. Furniture entirely new, fine
carpets, complete silverware, can-
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needed. Rent Tls. 450 monthly.
Option to buy furniture for Tls.
5,000. Apply to Box 746, THE
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furnished house, suitable for two
couples, 3 bedrooms, dining room,
hall, bath (geyser), kitchen, 2
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2 bathrooms, 1 dining room, 1
study, 2 living rooms, 4 attic rooms,
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House supplied with modern
sanitary plumbing and a cold and
hot water system. Oak wood floors.
Furniture and electrical fittings if
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"Leaving Shanghai—
Must Sell at Once"

Of repeated words in the "For Sale" columns.
It frequently happens that families are obli-
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household furnishings at short notice.

That always results in rare opportunities for
someone to practice wise economy.
Through this channel one may choose among
handsome furniture—and frequently at half
the original cost.

A glance through these offerings will reveal
the opportunities presented there.

Should you be seeking a purchaser for your
furniture, follow this same successful method.
Write a Want Ad. and leave it with the China
Press.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, compradore who can
guarantee up to Tls. 10,000. Reply
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46905 M 19

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LEGION OBJECTS TO ADMISSION OF SEMENOFF TO U.S.

Brutal And Also A Bigamist,
Says Complaint To
Washington

(Special To The China Press)
Washington, March 17.—The American Legion has lodged a strong protest against the admission of Ataman Semenov to the United States giving as their reason his conduct while in the predominant position in Siberian military affairs. Officials of the Legion have cited many instances of his bloodthirsty demeanor and have alleged that his conduct toward American soldiers, let alone his murderous attitude toward the Russians, should bar him forever from all civilized lands.

Other protests have been made based upon allegations that Semenov is a bigamist, having contracted legal marriages with at least two and perhaps more wives, the objectors say. Due to these protests, the Ataman has been refused admission and is now held by the Canadian authorities at Vancouver pending the decision of the United States officials.

His deportation is deemed likely, according to those in touch with the case, as Canada will also refuse him entry in case America will not let down the bars.

LYDIA LIPKOWSKA TO APPEAR HERE NEXT WEDNESDAY

Lydia Lipkowska, famous prima donna, and the equally well-known pianist Alexander Sklarevski, who are to tour the East, will arrive in Shanghai by the steamer Kamo Maru tomorrow and will give the first of two concerts to be put on here on Wednesday evening at the Olympic Theater.

Booking for the concert is open at Moutrie's and from all indications there will be a capacity house to greet the eminent pair of musicians on their opening night. The second concert will be given Saturday night at the Olympic in the form of a costume recital.

The program for Wednesday night will be as follows:

- 1.—Theme and Variations Glazounov
- 2.—a. Folk Song Polegoff
- b. If I Only Knew Tschalkovsky
- c. Mi Chiamano Mimmi Puccini
- d. Waltz from "Tosca" Verdi
- LYDIA LIPKOWSKA
- INTERVAL
- 1.—a. Nocturne, F# dur .. Chopin
- b. Waltz, A# dur Chopin
- c. Rhapsodie No. 15 ... Liszt
- ALEXANDER SKLAREVSKI
- 4.—Old English Group:
- a. When I was Seventeen. Song of XVIIIth Century
- b. Long, Long Ago ... Thomas Haynes Bayley
- c. Pastorale Carcy
- LYDIA LIPKOWSKA

Liner Empire State Sails This Afternoon

The steamer Empire State of the Pacific Mail is scheduled to sail at 2 o'clock this afternoon for San Francisco by way of Japanese ports and Honolulu. The vessel carries a full passenger list and is taking aboard a cargo of 1,800 tons of wood oil at this port. Due to the change in the time of the departure of the Empire State ordinary mail for America will be received at the American Post Office up to 12 o'clock noon today. Registered matter closed at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Empire State is due to arrive in San Francisco on April 7.

Rubber Company Gets Judgment

(Reuter's Service)
London, March 17.—Mr. Justice Bailhache has given judgment for the Allagar Rubber Estates, Limited, against the National Benefit Assurance Company, Limited, and others on insurance policies on rubber shipped to London and destroyed by fire on November 1, 1920. The defendants contended that there was an unreasonable delay in disposing of the rubber, but the Judge decided that the policy did not impose any time limit during which the risk was covered and the delay in disposing of the rubber was not unreasonable in view of the difficulties due to the fall in rubber prices during 1920.

Found a Cure for Indigestion.
"I use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for indigestion and find they suit my case better than any dyspepsia remedy I have ever tried and I have used many different medicines. I am nearly fifty one years of age and have suffered a great deal from indigestion. I can eat almost anything I want to, now," writes George W. Emory, Dock Mills, Ala. These tablets contain no poison but strengthen the stomach and enable it to digest the food naturally.
Sold Everywhere

Band Of Blind Chinese Students Will Give Concert Here Tomorrow

A concert of remarkable character and one which should draw strong support from the local community will be given tomorrow evening at the Y.M.C.A. by the band of the Foochow Institution for Blind, which is passing through Shanghai en route to England, where they will tour in the interests of the institution.

The band of blind students is travelling under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society and the concert Monday evening will be the only one given here. Tickets are \$1 and the entire proceeds will be for the benefit of the school, which is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The concert will begin at 8:15 p.m. and the program will be as follows:

1. The Home Coming March by E. T. Paull, Band.
2. Speech.
3. They That Wait Upon the Lord.
4. Under the Double Eagle March by J. F. Wagner, Band.



5. Dixie Land by Dan Emmet, Violin.
6. They are Sunshine, Quartet.
7. The Life Boat by P. P. Bliss, Cornet.
8. The Entry of the Gladiators March by Julius Fuclius, Band.
9. Peace-like River, Quartet.
10. Marching Through Georgia by Henry C. Work, Cornet.
11. Military March by Franz Schubert, Band.
12. Chinese National Anthem, Band.

CALIFORNIA CLUB ANNUAL MEETING NEXT THURSDAY

The University of California Club will celebrate the founding of the University, Charter Day, on March 23 at its annual meeting, which will be held at the Union Club, 1 Hankow Road, at 5 p.m. All former students are invited. Tea will be served and new officers will be elected.

The occasion is the University's fifty-fourth birthday. The Club will send a cablegram of congratulations to the faculty and students. On this day it is customary for all those who can, to return to their Alma Mater and participate in the Charter Day exercises. The University of California is today the largest University in the world, having an enrollment of over 12,000.

Taiyo Maru Brings American Mail Today

Mail from the United States will arrive today by the steamer Taiyo Maru, which sailed from San Francisco February 28. The Taiyo is due at Woosung early this morning and the tender with incoming passengers and mails is expected to reach the Customs jetty at about 9:30 o'clock.

The Taiyo sails for Hongkong this evening, the outgoing tender leaving the jetty at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Bill Of Lading Case Dismissed By House Of Lords

(Reuter's Service)
London, March 17.—The House of Lords has dismissed an appeal in which the issue was whether certain documents tendered by a vendor under C.I.F. contract as through bills of lading were proper bills of lading which the buyer was bound to accept.

The appellant in Sweden sold to the respondents in London a quantity of guano to be shipped from Norway to Japan, payment net cash against documents in London. The guano was taken to Hamburg where it was transhipped to the Japanese steamer Atlas Maru, the agent of which issued bills of lading which the appellant tendered to the respondents who refused them on the ground that they were not such bills of lading as would fulfil the obligations of the vendor under C.I.F. contract.

The House of Lords held that the bills were of too late issue and bad tender because they did not cover the whole voyage from Norway to Japan.

Wall Street House To Purchase Bonds

(Reuter's Service)
New York, March 17.—The Kuehn-Loeb Company are negotiating to purchase \$30,000,000 worth of 6 percent, Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway bonds, maturing in 1958.

GOVERNOR QUILTS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 15.—The Civil Governor of Anhui, Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, is stated to have tendered his resignation on account of the financial difficulties confronting his province. It is thought unlikely that his resignation will be accepted, but the appointment of Mr. Shih Yin-sheng to take charge of the finances of the Anhui administration is being considered.

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Movie Morals Under Fire

Reformers Demand A National Inquiry Because Of The Taylor And Arbuckle Cases

(New York Times)
A thorough investigation of the whole moving-picture industry by Federal authorities is now demanded by the advocates of film censorship. These advocates, in demanding such an investigation, say the country has been deeply shocked by the rapid development in the strange murder of William Desmond Taylor, film director, at Hollywood, because almost daily in connection with it has been unfolded the name of some favorite actress of the movies.

The latest case, the reformers assert, is associated in the public mind with that of Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle, and that of the film producers and officials whose names were featured in the Boston investigation as revealing conditions of immorality that must be corrected. But it is a question, in the minds of reformers of the films, whether the disclosures in connection with these scandals have typified the worst.

Debauchery behind the screen worse than that shown in the most extreme sex plays will be revealed by a complete investigation of the entire industry, say the reformers, who declare that they are ready to produce young women artists who fall prey to the vultures of the industry and whose stories of their misfortunes will shock the nation.

The evidence proving the necessity for a good housecleaning in the film industry is now available, according to Canon William Sheafe Chase, leader and spokesman for the movement which resulted in the creation of the Moving Picture Commission of New York State. A bill for the investigation of the moving-picture industry as a whole is pending in the Senate of the United States, where it was introduced by Senator Myer of Montana. Canon Chase, who has prepared a bill providing for Federal control of film productions, says he is ready to hold that measure in abeyance pending the proposed investigation of the industry, which he considers more urgent.

These assertions and charges are emphatically denied by leaders of motion-picture productions. Conditions at Hollywood and in the film industry are no worse than they are elsewhere and in other industries, according to John Emerson, President of the Actors Equity Association and director of many stars of the screen, who is perhaps the best qualified man in the film fraternity to speak of the situation in the moving-picture center, the habits of its people, their conception of morality and their viewpoint in general.

LIFE AT HOLLYWOOD
Hollywood, according to Mr. Emerson, is no worse and no better than New York, or San-dusky, Ohio, and it will undoubtedly survive the unpleasant notoriety in which it now finds itself. If its people were picked up bodily and set down in the contemplated puritanic screen village proposed for Long Island, they would be identical to the same human beings, with only this difference: They might not do their work as well in such proximity to all the distractions of a great city as they do in the picturesque little town they have developed for their own.

The Taylor murder is described by Mr. Emerson as a disgrace—a disgrace to a whole nation of people who are so averse to sensationalism or scandal that the things they imagine they see are infinitely worse than the things they actually see. Taylor he had known, though not intimately, as a man of culture and charming manners, a man with a personality that naturally would attract admirers of both sexes. The end of Taylor is regarded by Mr. Emerson as entirely dissociated from the morality of the community in which the director lived and worked. He holds that this murder is not particularly different from countless other murders in which the slayer had a grudge.

Canon Chase, speaking for the reformers, said: "What it

amounts to is this: There must be a thorough investigation into the whole moving-picture business. There have been many investigations simply with reference to the morality of the films, and the films have been shown to be immoral. The first and greatest investigation was in England in 1917. The findings of that commission were published in a volume of 400 pages, entitled 'Cinema.' Then Chicago made an investigation. That was in 1920. The report on that investigation covered 200 pages. There was still another investigation in New York State in 1917 by a Joint Legislative Commission, and still another in Congress in 1915 and 1916. But they didn't go far enough to get to the real crux of the matter.

"The real trouble is that the business is in the hands of a few men—producers who have a strange grip on the art, the morality and the freedom of individuals connected with the industry. These men think they can make money by giving pictures which are below the morality of the general public.

"Of course, you know, there are two publics—the theater-going public and the rest of the public as a whole. This little group of producers claim they have a personal liberty to exploit the morality of their group and thus undermine the morality of the rest of the country. The seriousness of this shown by the fact that they are undertaking to dominate politics in order to maintain this right on the ground that they are being attacked by those who represent the morality of the country as a whole.

"All these scandals are the direct result of the morality which they are teaching on the screen, and which they are injecting into the lives of the movie artists.

"These scandals, therefore, constitute one more argument for the adoption by the United States Senate of the Senate resolution, introduced by Senator Myer of Montana last August, which required that a thoroughgoing investigation shall be made by the Senate committee into the political, industrial and moral activity of the moving-picture business.

"If such an investigation is ordered by the Senate, some very thrilling stories will be told under oath by young women artists who have been compelled to perform immoral acts in order to retain their business positions. Now, I know what I am talking about, and I know several witnesses of this character who can be produced the moment they are wanted. I have learned of the case of the unfortunate girls through men of the highest standing who are ready to produce them as witnesses.

"There are cases, we can produce which will shake this country to the backbone if the Senate orders the investigation of the moving-picture industry, and the motion-picture interests are alarmed because they know this is possible. They are alarmed at the present condition, not because of the great danger to the virtue of this country, but simply because they see that it is going to affect their profits.

SHOULD ASSIST AUTHORITIES
"Why don't the moving-picture interests show more willingness to assist the authorities who are investigating this murder? Instead of trying to cut out the core of this infection, they are trying to patch it up, and it is bound to break out in a condition still worse. I believe the time has come when this country will no longer consent to have a small group of men, who control the moving-picture industry, threaten the freedom of American institutions, and undermine the morality of our people. Congress always responds quickly to the wishes of the people. I am confident it will do so before long in this matter."

The bill on which Canon Chase is now at work would provide for the appointment of a Federal Moving Picture Commission to pass upon all pictures falling within a classification of interstate commerce. The measure provides

that any producer may send a picture for approval, and when it is approved he will obtain a license to distribute it. Others may write for a permit for a given picture, describing its subject and the characteristics of the production. But if any Judge, anywhere in the United States, judges such a picture immoral, the permit will be revoked. In this event the picture may be submitted for review to the Federal Moving Picture Commission at Washington.

Canon Chase said that the "looseness characteristic of the moving-picture industry" was not very far different from that into which the American people as a whole have fallen since the war. In the moving-picture industry, however, he held that this looseness was to be observed to a much more marked degree.

Mr. Emerson, in defending the movie, said:

"It seems to me that it is about time for some one to speak a good word for Hollywood and to get before the public a statement which has some regard for truth and a little sense of proportion. All this hubbub and muckraking is ridiculous and is engendered by the depraved and insatiable appetite for sensation—regardless of truth—of a certain class of readers of our daily papers.

"Hollywood is no better and no worse, in proportion to its size than New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco or any other American city that I know anything about. The people of Hollywood reading in the papers of the West about the great scandals involving prominent persons of New York City, might just as logically condemn the entire population of the metropolis. Undoubtedly, many of them do believe that New York City is a more immoral town than Hollywood, for they have lived in both.

"Hollywood is a beautiful little city nestling at the foot of the lovely hills of Southern California. It is a suburb of Los Angeles, having a geographical relation to the latter city somewhat similar to the relation of Harlem to the rest of Manhattan. It enjoys a climate which invites one to a healthy, normal outdoor mode of living, and that is exactly the sort of life lived by 99 percent of its citizens."

ACTORS HOME BUILDERS
Questioned further about the life of the people of Hollywood, Mr. Emerson explained that they worked when they worked and played when they finished work. The moving-picture folk, both known and unknown to fame, are up and through with their breakfast early in the morning to get ready for their roles. From then on until 5:30 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon they are lost to the outside world while making the productions for the screen. After a hard day's work they go home. Usually there is a dinner party following a brief interval of rest.

For a short time during the evening they go to the movies, where they see themselves, or they go to the community theater, where they witness hitherto unproduced dramas by famous playwrights. On their "days off" and holidays, Mr. Emerson said, they enjoy themselves at the beaches, reached in a few minutes by motor or go speeding along the beautiful highways of Southern California.

Those movie people are great home builders, according to Mr.

Emerson, who pointed out that this was characteristic of not only those who have amassed fortunes in the work, but of those who are beginning or have not progressed very far. There are just as many young couples in the moving-picture colony at Hollywood who are struggling to wipe out the mortgages on their little bungalow, as there are among a proportionate number of New York City suburbanites. In this respect, Mr. Emerson said, the members of the movie colony have made a long step in advance of the theatrical folk.

"I have seen all sides of their lives, professional and personal, as it is a part of my trade to know life in as many of its phases as possible," continued Mr. Emerson. "There is evil in Hollywood, as there is everywhere else in this encircled world. But these wild statements to the effect that Hollywood is a sink of iniquity, a modern Sodom, or a plague spot on the face of our fair country are unwarranted and scurrilous libels on a perfectly normal, upstanding and self-respecting community.

"To be sure the Arbuckle case was a nasty mess, but even this was not nearly so bad as it was painted. And have there been no nasty messes elsewhere? If the principal happens to be a manufacturer, or a banker, is it likely that the morals of the whole banking or manufacturing class will be impeached for immorality?

"No; it only happens that way in the case of members of the theater. Probably it is because the stage develops the emotional sides of its men and women. They are expected by the public to react in an unusual manner to unusual conditions. They are supposed to do all kinds of imaginary things that they never would do."

The eagerness on the part of the public to picture for themselves the unusual situations in which a given circumstance might cause a favorite of the stage or screen to be placed is attributed in part by Mr. Emerson to prohibition. Lacking one stimulant, he says, human nature must find a substitute, even though the reaction to that stimulant is of an entirely different nature.

As for prohibition in the screen colony at Hollywood, he says it is an established fact, more so there than anywhere else in the country. Mr. Emerson explained that moving-picture stars could ill afford to participate in a carousal, for the simple reason that the disorder of features and loss of muscular control so essential to a successful picture would make them unfit as subjects for the camera. For the same reason, he said, that the moving-picture players, of all dramatic folk, were not addicted to drugs, regardless

of the innuendoes to this effect in the Taylor murder case.

HOLLYWOOD MORALS

"As to the tragic end of dear Bill Taylor—what is there so extraordinary about that?" asked Mr. Emerson. "Is murder so uncommon a crime that a whole community and the entire membership of an honorable profession shall be benighted when a man is killed, as the police authorities of Los Angeles agree, by a vicious and probably insane criminal? And is there anything so remarkable extraordinary in the fact that a man as kindly, as lovable and as charming as William Taylor should have women admirers?"

Mr. Emerson then read the following clipping taken from the Billboard issue of Jan. 23, last, (Continued on Page 11)

ABOUT COLDS

Why is it that one person catches cold on the slightest provocation while another can undergo all sorts of exposure and changes of temperature without contracting a chill?

The answer is to be found in the condition of the system. Thin, blooded people take cold easily. They need a tonic to strengthen the body to resist disease.

A cold that hangs on for weeks and stubbornly resists ordinary remedies may prove the entering wedge for serious illness. Such a cold generally results in loss of weight, thinning of the blood and general weakness.

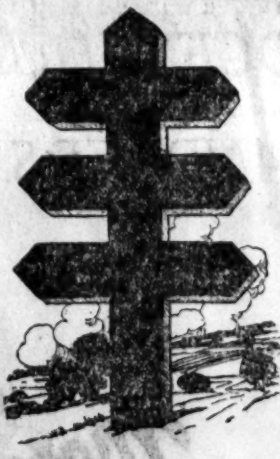
This condition emphatically calls for a tonic to build up the blood. Rich, red blood will tone up the entire system, strengthen the nerves and give health and vigor to the body.

Begin treatment at once with the non-alcoholic tonic which Mr. Walter Whitford, of No. 63 Paris Street, Everett, Mass., endorses. Its name is as well-known to you as to the people of America where this gentleman lives.

"I caught a severe cold last fall," says Mr. Whitford, "and it hung on from week to week until I began to despair of getting rid of it. I suffered a general break-down in health and was tired and languid. I lost my appetite, and could not sleep well. There was a pain in my back and I felt sick all over."

A friend recommended Dr. Williams' pink pills so I got some and began to take them. In a short time I began to regain my strength. My appetite improved in a few days and now I feel even better than I did before I had the cold. I strongly urge anyone in need of a tonic to try Dr. Williams' pink pills."

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are sold by medicine dealers everywhere, also send post free, \$1.50 per bottle, \$3 for six bottles, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Sechen Road, Shanghai. As good for women as for men.



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Movie Morals Under Fire

(Continued from Page 10)

The heading of which was "Testimonials to Hollywood Morals." "A very effective and convincing denial of the charge that the movie colony in Los Angeles is immoral is contained in statements issued by John H. Pelletier, executive secretary of the Moral Efficiency Association of Los Angeles; Captain George K. Home, of the Los Angeles Police Department; the Rev. Neal Dodd, rector of St. Mary's of the Angels Church and De Witt Jennings, chairman of the Los Angeles Governing Board of the Actors' Equity Association. The last mentioned stated:

"Yes, there are some black sheep in the 'movies,' but the number is very small, considering that from 200,000 to 300,000 Southern California people are said to depend in some way, in whole or in part, on the motion picture industry for their livelihood."

"Captain Home said: 'Practically all of the Southern California people deriving their livelihood from the motion picture industry are clean and upright citizens. My district is one of the quietest and most decorous in the entire section. With but one or two exceptions my men have never had a call from the homes of any of the more prominent men and women on the screen. These calls were only such as might come from the homes of honest workmen, in a manufacturing district.'"

"Taken as a whole, the people in the Hollywood film world are upright, law-abiding residents. They own miles after miles of the best homes. They have bank accounts. They have A-1 credit. Hollywood is a section of well-conducted households, well-patronized churches and model schools."

Mr. Taylor was with D. W. Griffith in the old Fine Arts organization, and directed Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Norma Talmadge, Wallace Reid and others."

MOVIE PICTURE REGULATION
The authority achieved by many of the leading people in the moving picture industry was described by Joseph Levenson, of the Motion Picture Commission, as "one of the main factors responsible for the law" creating the commission."

"This law is a result also of the enlightened moral sentiment," added Commissioner Levenson. "The State is justified in withholding from the public view the peculiar conceptions of morality born of the minds of individuals about whom the newspapers are printing these stories."

"All those who attack motion picture regulation ignore the basic reason for such regulation. The motion picture draws an enormous proportion to its trade from children of immature years, for a great many of mental deficiencies, and a vast number of illiterates and ignorants. The non-English speaking foreigners contribute great numbers to every one of these classes. After all the way these elements receive their impressions of life, of moral standards, of the obligations of citizenship, will ultimately affect in great degree the welfare of the State."

"More far-reaching than the schoolhouse is the motion picture theater. If one bad picture can undo years of schooling to those who receive instruction, what must be the influence of the motion picture on the minds of those who never receive any schooling; or on those who were schooled in foreign lands, and whose conception of life in America is entirely different from that of our people."

"These conditions made it clear to those who gave serious thought to the subject that the attitude of many of the people in the motion picture industry that they would present to the public all types of pictures, crime-inflicting, immoral, indecent, sacrilegious without restraint would result in a decided lowering of the standards of our citizenship."

"A careful study of the facts convinced students of the situation that failure to regulate and supervise the work of the motion picture producers was resulting in an increase of crime in all communities, particularly among our young, and affecting the moral welfare of all classes of our people. These were the main reasons that brought about the legislation of last Winter creating the Motion Picture Commission of the State of New York."

GOVERNOR WON OVER
"Notwithstanding the abuse heaped on Governor Miller for recommending this legislation, he was very much opposed to the idea of motion picture regulation or censorship until pictures were presented to him of the vilest kind, which induced him to change his opinion, and convinced him that it was his duty to ignore his own views and, as Governor of the

State, to favor legislation that would put the exhibition of pictures under the supervision of the State."

"In the few months that the commission has been functioning it has succeeded in doing its work without injury to the motion picture industry and with very apparent results most beneficial to the general community. The fact is that the law has been preventive in its nature, particularly as the people in the industry have been unwilling to risk the investment of large sums of money in pictures that may be banned by the commission."

"One of the interesting aspects of motion picture regulation is that wherever it has been introduced by law, it has continued, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of those against the proposition. Pennsylvania was the first State in the Union to provide for regulation by State authority. The act having passed in 1915, while Ohio, Maryland and Kansas have had State regulation for some years, New York having followed the example set by these States. At the present time Mississippi and South Carolina are about ready to enact similar legislation, and, according to the Manila Daily Bulletin, issued Dec. 5, 1921, Governor General Leonard Wood has requested the Mayor of Manila to appoint a committee of three to censor all motion pictures for exhibition in the Philippines."

Kiangsi Teachers Unpaid, Call Strike

(China Press Correspondence)
Nanchang, March 19.—All teachers above middle school grade employed in the government schools of Kiangsi Province went on strike this morning as a result of an agreement entered into by them at a meeting of the Kiangsi Teachers' Union held in the rooms of the Educational Society yesterday. At this meeting, called in answer to the announcement of the newly appointed treasurer that no payments on back or current salaries or school grants could be made before May 1, ten points of demand and procedure were adopted of which the most important is, "Payments of all salaries and grants must be made when due and in silver currency."

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FRENCH TRAINING ANNAMITE LADS FOR ARMY POSTS

Hanoi Y.M.C.A. Man Here On Way To Peking Tells Of Replacement Plan

The Government of France has recently established a military training academy in Hanoi, where it will train Annamite students to be officers for the forces located there, to gradually replace the French officers. This is parallel to the granting of a much larger degree of self-government to the country. There are at present in Hanoi about 3,000 students in the upper schools, and this will likely double within a year, as the new thought movement which has captured China is rapidly capturing Cochinchina. The Annamites are cousins of the Chinese with a thoroughly Chinese civilization.

Captain Paul Monet recently arrived in Hanoi, being the first Y.M.C.A. secretary to locate there. He represents the National Student Movement of France. He reports an astonishing response by the students to friendship and social intercourse, and a corresponding response by the Government, which has placed at the disposal of the Student Foyer which he has organized a suitable building, on a three years' lease of \$1 a year.

He is on his way to attend the meetings of the World's Student Christian Federation in Peking next month, and is at present in Shanghai.

In connection with the Federation, whose purpose is to unite the students of all lands, it is interesting to learn that word has recently been received by the Executive Committee that student delegates are coming to Peking from Szechuen and Yunnan, the latter of course coming through Hanoi by the French Railway. It was expected that the distance would prevent any representative from these two provinces. To date, it is clear that at least 15 out of the 18 provinces will be represented at the Conference and that Manchuria will also send a good delegation.

In preparation for the Conference, topics for discussion have been sent out to all the schools and colleges connected with the movement in China. The Conference will divide daily into

five groups for discussion under such heads as "International and Social Problems; Social and Industrial Problems; How Present Christianity to Students today; Christianizing student life; Students and the Church."

New Treasurer Refuses To Take Over Old Debts

(China Press Correspondence)
Nanchang, March 19.—Lin Yinchang, for one year commissioner of finance for Kiangsi has resigned, and Dong Yun-chien, taojen of Lulla, has been appointed to take his place. During the past year, all revenues except from the capitol have been taken over directly by the military who have been hard put to

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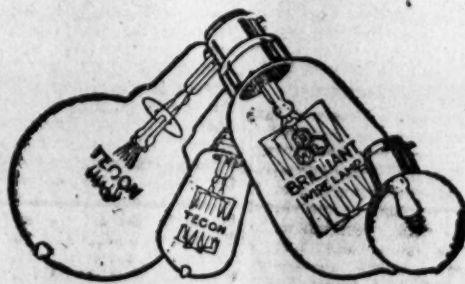
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Sunday's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins (said) at 10 a.m. Psalms 119, 65-72. Lessons: Ecclesi x, 12-24, Matt. xviii, 1-14. Choral Eucharist at 10.30 a.m. Smart in F. Hymns 106, 367, 322, 301. Preacher: The Sub-Dean. Children's Service and Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon at 6 p.m. Psalm 119, 73-85. Lessons: Ecclesi xvii, 1-26, Mark xvi, 53-end. Anthem: "Give Ear Unto My Prayer" (Arcadelt). Hymns 279, 255, 287. Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon at 10.30 a.m. Psalm 91. Lessons Ecclesi x, 12-24, Matthew xviii, 1-14. Hymns 232, 197, 317, 200. Preacher: The Dean.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Subject: The Organisation of Neighborhoods. Chant III. Anthem: "O taste and see." (Goss). Hymns: 673, 507, 375. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D. Anthem: "Lead me, Lord" (Weeley). Hymns: 27, 409.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. D. de B. Robertson, 6 p.m. by Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Matter." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 8 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Sunday Service League.—Y. M. C. A. The Rev. Isaiah M. Hattian, of Urumia, Persia, will speak on "Present-Day Conditions in Persia" at the meeting of the Sunday Service League. Special music will be furnished by the Band of the Institution for the Blind of Poochow, now en route to England for a concert tour.

New Thought Center.—12 Nanking Road, Kelly & Walsh building, top floor. Sunday service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject: "The Radiant Light in the Solar Plexus." Free treatment and teachings daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesuit.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: Rev. W. P. Roberts.

By Bernard Shaw: "Concessions To Commercialism End Powers' Excuses For Refusing To Recognise Russia"

The Defense of Terrorism: A Reply to Karl Kautsky.
By L. Trotsky.
The History of the Russian Revolution to Brest-Litovsk.
By L. Trotsky.

Whatever his terrified bourgeois critics may think or say of Trotsky as Archconspirator-Terrorist, they must admit that when he takes his pen in hand, he is a Nailer.

This cannot be said of Karl Marx, a superb pamphleteer, Trotsky's old master in the art: in everything but length of wind the pupil surpasses the master. For one thing, Trotsky has a much better temper. Marx, in his hatred of the bourgeoisie and his jealousy of Proudhon and Bakunin, was implacable; there was no touch of gallantry in him.

Trotsky is not like that. Making all allowances for the effectiveness of his success—such as Marx never experienced—the gaiety of his conversational style must come from a genuine gaiety of heart. He is a ruthless and trenchant antagonist, but not a nasty one. Marx accused Bakunin of dishonesty, of treachery; he blackened his character more than he disparaged his brain. Trotsky is much kinder to Kautsky. When Kautsky makes a point, it catches Trotsky's intellectual honesty eye at once; and he exclaims cheerfully, "Let us see whether we cannot find a grain of truth in this mass of drivel."

Like Lessing, when he cuts off his opponent's head, he holds it up to show that there are no brains in it; but he spares his victim's private character. Marx hit where he could, and often hit spitefully; Trotsky does not hit below the belt.

REGICIDE NEEDLESS

Karl Marx never had to raise or spend a farthing of public revenue, nor to sign a death warrant. Trotsky and Lenin were in that position until one day Lenin found himself full of bullets, some not yet extracted. The two realised then that Bolshevism was face

Lenin And Trotsky Have Done Their Best To Rectify Their Errors, Instead Of Persisting In Them, As We Do," Asserts World-Famous Philosopher - Author - Dramatist, Using As A Vehicle To Warn The World A Review. By Himself Of Trotsky's Latest Pamphlets That Defend The Soviet Regime.

to face with enemies who regarded a Bolshevik as a mad dog and Communism as a heresy to be ruthlessly stamped out by the secular arm. They realised also that their enemies could not be converted and disarmed by kindly and cogent lectures on surplus value and economic evolution.

Trotsky grasped the fact that Lenin had been shot because he had not shot the people who wanted to shoot him. Having the rare gift of profiting by experience, he rapidly organised his shooting resources, and soon laid out the whole reaction, domestic and foreign, Kolchak, Denikin, and Wrangel, capitalist, syndicalist, and anarchist, with such Napoleonic energy, that all Europe, though red with brothers' blood to its elbows, was horrified.

But order reigned in Moscow; Denikin found London a safer place, and Kolchak moldered in the grave without his most devoted followers being able to pretend that his soul was marching on. There is one remarkable omission in Trotsky's defence of Proletarian terrorism. The romantic tradition in history demands that the sensation scene in a revolution must be a regicide. Why did the Soviet revive that tradition? It was found possible to get rid of Louis Philippe without guillotining him. Napoleon the Third died in his bed. I have met many English Republicans and Communists; but not one of them regretted a regicide as an inevitable change from Capitalism and Monarchy to Communism and Republicanism.

KILLING OF CZAR AN ERROR

Even when regicide was still de rigueur we were content, after due trial, with the head of The Man of Blood; we did not lynch him, and his wife and children with him. The French executed both Louis and Louis's wife; but Marie Antoinette was formally and separately tried on a charge of unpardonable treason which was unquestionably guilty. Why did the Russian revolutionists not only go back to the obsolete tradition of regicide, but actually massacre the whole royal family without a trial, and in plain violation of the rights of its public?

Trotsky should have dealt with this if he meant his book to go to the whole European and American jury. The incident was extraordinary, because of its very curious combination of ruthless and lawless murderiveness with a consideration for the feelings of the victims unprecedented in the records of regicide. Everything was done to make the event as little disagreeable to them as possible, except to spare their lives.

If we compare this with the miseries and degradations of Marie Antoinette's imprisonment, and the suspense and public infamy of her ride in the tumbril to the guillotine, we have to admit that the Russian royal family was fortunate indeed in being so mercifully disposed of. What

the right sort are even now shouldering their way into the arena. But, after all, in this democracy of ours, the real impetus, both in war and peace, actually comes from the masses of the people. I believe the nation is getting back to the right lines, even if its rulers are not doing so, and that is why we can march forward with renewed hope.

main to be explained is why they were disposed of at all? If the Czar and Czarina were as guilty of trying to overthrow the Government as Charles or Louis or Marie Antoinette, as of course they were, what emergency was there to justify lynching them instead of bringing them to trial?

Trotsky should answer that question. It is not enough to rely silently on the not very clear statements that have been made as to the innocence of the Soviet Government in the matter. Trotsky owes us a word about it. He would spare us any official humbug we know, and even his personal view of the incident would be interesting. So far, it is indefensible from the bourgeois point of view. From the Communist point of view it is horrifying.

Howbeit, when the shooting was over, Trotsky found, as we did, when our shooting was over, that his victory was only the beginning of his troubles. He might have shot the entire human race outside the Communist Party and those who accepted its government, without making it easier to keep Russia alive. Some of the laborers, no longer compelled by the Capitalist system to work for twenty-four shillings a month or starve, behaved like perfect capitalist gentlemen, and refused to work at all. Trotsky had to announce that the human animal is lazy, and that every advance in civilisation is an expression of the desire to save labor.

SOVIET PROBLEMS SOLVED

Thus is Trotsky also among the prophets of the Manchester School and its famous desideratum of a selfish incentive to Labor. To supply that incentive effectively, it was necessary to substitute for starvation the alternative of being shot; and quite a good many proletarians had to be shot before the others could be convinced that the Soviet was in earnest.

The young heroines who had braved Siberia and the dungeons of Peter and Paul to teach the sacred duty of revolution against the tyranny of the Czar were so scandalised by the shooting that they reverted to their old revolutionary habits; and Trotsky and Lenin, doubtless to their own astonishment, found themselves filling the fortress prison of Peter and Paul with precisely the same heroes and heroines that Stolypin had immured. Seditious newspapers, too, found themselves as ruthlessly suppressed as The Globe was by Mr. Lloyd George, or the Sinn Fein Press by Sir Hamar Greenwood.

Then there was the land question. The clever people who had helped themselves to unduly large estates in the debate had to be disposed of by allowing their less grasping neighbors to hang them and divide their acres more equitably.

It was even necessary to send agitators to suggest the process when it did not occur spontaneously. But you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; and still less can you make a Communist out of a peasant proprietor, always an unbreakable vessel of the great original sin of property. In virtuous indignation at the Russian's Hodge's want of respect for Karl Marx the Soviet seized his harvest and paid him in rubles, ten thousand rubles being equal to one cab fare. Hodge refused to produce harvests on such terms; and I suggested, in a review of a book by Mr. Hyndman, that the peasant should be taxed to a definite amount (as our landlords do to their tenants with a definite rent) and then let alone. Two months later Lenin announced that he had done this.

CONCESSIONS

Then came the discovery that the organisation of production and distribution was beyond the capacity of a new and undeveloped form of government; and it had to be sublet to individual employers with permission to trade. This step was hugely chuckled over in the unregenerate west of Europe (most starry through the breakdown of Capitalism) as an inominous return to Commercialism, as to which all that need be said is that if our Commercialists are satisfied they are welcome to their laugh as far as the Soviet is concerned.

Finally, it had all along been obvious to the few who really understood the economic revolution in Russia that though it was sound Marxism to expropriate the expropriators, it was one thing for a Russian Government to expropriate Russian expropriators, and quite another to expropriate the French and English expro-

own perspicacity, but to Lenin's speeches; and they have done their best to rectify their errors, instead of concealing them and persisting in them as we do.

No wonder our politicians feel the earth shaking under them when such unheard-of innovations are perpetrated by men who are actually in power with Red armies at their command. What is more, the earth is shaking; and if we are not careful it will gape and swallow up our sham civilisation.

These books of Trotsky's, not being Fabian tracts, do not throw much light on the technique and machinery of Communism. Trotsky will puzzle some readers at first because he begins with a military study of the Paris Commune of 1871 from the point of view of a Proletarian Minister of War who regards that episode, which to the western bourgeoisie is only a dimly remembered French riot, as the opening campaign of a war still in progress, the end of which will be the end of an epoch.

He then makes hay of the pet democratic excuse of our false-ants that no political change should be made until a majority of the population understand, desire, and vote for it, which is as much as to say that no political change should ever be made at all.

His demonstration of the necessity for abolishing the Constituent Assembly on the day of its birth is absolutely convincing. President Harding or Mr. Balfour would perform have done the same. Trotsky declares, in effect, that Communists must do what their opponents have always done: that is, impose their religion on the people the moment they find themselves able to do so, knowing that the people will upset it in the long run if they find it intolerable to them, but having at least had the opportunity of sampling it and growing up under it instead of reading silly tracts against it in the papers when their drudgeries leave them any time for reading at all. No western governing class can say any less. Only, they could not say it so well.

Trotsky has learnt his lesson from the realities and responsibilities of Government; and put for that prejudice of his against idleness (Cecil Rhodes expressed it in the one clause of his will which we never mention) he would be a man after Mr. Winston Churchill's own heart.

The success of this move was enormous; yet the moment the war was over, the Government set up a cry that national effort was corrupt and disastrous and its destruction economical. It deliberately disbanded the national workers; broke up the national plant; sold the national factories for the dozen for little more than it has since paid private contractors to set up single new ones; bribed the disbanded workers to idle about until the ruin was irrevocable; debased the currency; placed every possible obstacle in the way of the communications which are the very life of circulation of industry by making travelling and postage dear under pretence of making them pay, plundered the vanquished of ships and coal, and met the obvious consequences to the workers of South Wales and the Tyneside by raising a new army to slaughter them if they did not consent to starve quietly, put taxes on German exporters which British importers had to pay; in short, did all the things for which Trotsky would have shot it.

Naturally the political authors of these exploits do not like Trotsky. Naturally, too, Trotsky has many admirers among the people who have been reduced to destitution by the Government's policy.

They perceive that as far as terrorism goes, all governments are alike; the policeman's truncheon and the rifles of the emergency force and the Black and Tans are the final arguments of the State, whether it be Communist or Capitalist. The difference lies in the use to which the force is put. Trotsky and Lenin use it, apparently, to abolish idleness and waste; to build up their nation by placing the welfare of its children first: to stop thieving and brigandage in high places; to destroy the tyranny of money and the superstitious of factitious nobility; to organise production and distribute income with the object of producing human welfare instead of perpetuating the squalid tragedy of Dives and Lazarus; in sum, to do what every famous teacher of mankind from Plato and Jesus to More and Ruskin have been preaching throughout the centuries.

MUST RECOGNISE REFORMS

Because they have read the works of Marx and despise the works of the Fabian Society they have made some elementary blunders; but they have been the first to confess them (the Capitalist press owns its exultant knowledge of them, not to its

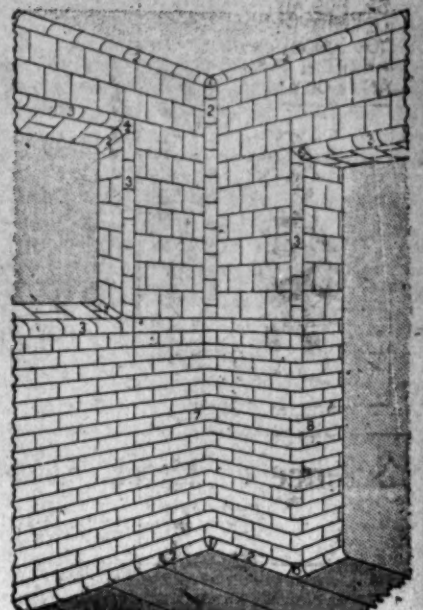
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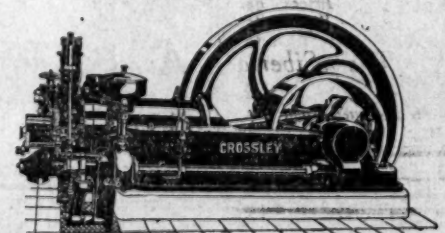
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Finds Britain "Over-Governed" And Needing New Leaders

BY LOVAT FRASER
(Noted British Writer in an Article in the London Sunday Pictorial.)

I wonder if our great statesmen who were smitten with the "conference disease" as soon as they dropped the "war habit," have any conception of the problems which really fill the minds of multitudes who live in humble homes in narrow streets, or in the tiny cottages of the countryside.

What great numbers are asking is whether they will be able to find work at a living wage, or whether they will be able to hold down their jobs throughout this year. The present anxieties are not confined to the purely industrial classes. The great middle class, once the backbone of Britain, whose possible disappearance Lord Milner contemplated with so much complacency on the morrow of the armistice, faces the outlook with equal apprehension.

The landed classes are wondering whether they will have to leave their country houses and withdraw to small suburban villas. The farmers who have bought their farms are wondering rather mournfully whether they can make them pay. The manufacturers are wondering whether they can keep their works going. The shopkeepers are wondering whether the brisk seasonal revival of retail trade will last.

FOOD COSTS TO DROP
How can one address words of comfort to all these anxious hearts? Well, there is one thing which can be said with confidence, and it touches the most vital need of all. Food is going to be plentiful and comparatively cheap during the year.

The most trustworthy experts say that prices of food and of most other commodities, including clothing, will continue to decline. At any rate, that is something gained. The prospect about prices is heartening for the consumer. Even the loaf has not yet touched rock-bottom rates.

But work! There's the rub. Shall we have to face the possibility of vast throngs of men and women remaining out of work during the year, or will the immense lists of registered unemployed gradually contract in size? It is too soon to answer confidently, but already there is a perceptible diminution in the numbers, and some of our leading captains of industry think that in many callings work is going to be more plentiful.

One substantial reason for cheerfulness is that during the slump the world has been consuming its surplus stocks. Now the stocks of many commodities which rank as necessities are very low, and they will have to be replenished. Another reason why hope is reviving is that both capital and labor are dropping their illusions.

Capital no longer dreams of a wild boom in trade and is cutting the losses incurred in the reckless expansion of 1919. Labor is realising that wages must be based on the selling price of its products, and not on some arbitrary standard

which has no relation to the realities of business.

We must not expect a swift return of prosperity, for the process of recovering commercial stability is bound to be very slow. The Government cannot reconstruct our ravaged trade by the touch of a magician's wand. All we ask of the Government is to leave trade and industry alone. They have muddled and mangled our staple industries for years, and state interference is partially responsible for our plight. We want no more state control.

Nor do I place any reliance upon the perpetual "conferences" which are always being held, generally in some Continental pleasure resort, with the alleged object of pulling Europe out of the mire. We have had more than enough of these official jamborees. They lead nowhere.

MUST CUT TAXES

They only practical way in which the Government can help trade and industry is by reducing expenditures and by cutting down taxation.

Another thing we can confidently hope for is a complete stoppage of wild foreign adventures in lands with which we have no direct concern. This may not seem to have any close bearing upon the troubles of millions of our householders, but in truth it affects them very nearly.

Every pund sterling thrown away in the Near and Middle East is abstracted from the money required to set industry on its feet again.

I hope that long before this year is over England shall have withdrawn every soldier every airman and every gun from Mesopotamia and Palestine and Turkey. We have got enough difficulties on our hands in India and Egypt without going farther afield, and the time has come to return to the old boundaries of our Empire, leaving "mandates" backed by the sword to those who fancy them.

Then I trust that we shall see a close time for legislation, except upon matters of the utmost urgency. We are over-governed today. We want less administrative activity, and not more.

NEED NEW LEADERS

In my experience the British public are chiefly interested in the 1922 election, which is imminent, for two reasons. The taxpayers and the ratepayers say: "Will an election bring down rates and taxes?" The artisans and the craftsmen say: "Will an election give us regular work?" Nothing else counts very much, though the Coalition is certain to lose votes over Ireland.

What England is really suffering from is a dearth of leadership. No new men of first-class political stature have come to the front during the past seven years. Even those long familiar to us, who did well in the war period, have since degenerated into mere opportunists. I wish we could hope that the present year would throw up new and capable leaders. Perhaps it will. Perhaps new men of

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Science's Latest View Of Theory Of Evolution

BY GARRETT P. SERVIS Darwin as a disseminator of atheism and an enemy of religion, which I used to hear in full chorus in my early university days, when I hardly knew whether I ought to listen to the professor or to the preacher.

Louis Agassiz settled my doubts for me, and I learned through him that, without any to raise the old outcry against

ments, I could listen both to the professor when he taught science and to the preacher when he disseminated religion. The first was after hard, material facts, provable by the evidence of the senses and interpretable by plain reasoning, while the object of the second was, or ought to be, only to satisfy the innate longing of the human soul after "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

I then learned, too, that both professor and preacher made mistakes when they ventured on speculative ground, but that the professor was the more ready of the two to recognise and correct his errors, because he dealt with things subject to direct observation without the intervention of any metaphysical clouds.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO And finally I came to see that dogmatic theology and religion were not identical, for while dogma had often stumbled over the facts brought out by scientific investigation and had been compelled to accommodate itself to them, religion had never, in the slightest degree, been affected or altered by such things. My own study of science never weakened, or opposed, the religious

sentiment that I have always had and that I regard as my most valuable possession.

Yet I believe in evolution. Evolution is a fact. But acceptance of this fact of evolution does not imply acceptance of all of Darwin's speculations based upon it. The doctrine of evolution had a great growth and has undergone many changes of detail since Darwin's time. Agassiz did not accept Darwin's theory of natural selection, but Agassiz discovered and taught facts which are among the strongest proofs of evolution. The trouble is that the opponents of evolution on theological grounds act as if they supposed that science is subject to the same kind of Procrustean system of dogmatic doctrine as that which they themselves bow; that science, too, is cut to fit the length of its bed.

This is altogether wrong, for in truth science is free. There does not exist a dogma, in the theological sense within the whole range of science. Scientific men are perfectly ready to throw overboard any "law" on their statute book if the facts unquestionably contradict it. That is proved by the promptness with which the atomic theory as we used to study it half a generation ago, has been fundamentally altered to meet the discovery of radioactivity and the electron.

It is proved, also, by the readiness of the scientific world to see Newton's law of gravitation subjected to correction by the relativity theory, and by the open-minded manner in which the same world listens to those who are beginning to affirm that the great principle of the conservation of energy has not the quality of a "sacred" truth. There is nothing sacred to science but the essence of truth itself, and I doubt if any real scientist expects ever fully to attain that. For him it is that "hunger with the strange device—EXCEL-SIOR."

TELLS SCIENCE'S FAITH

We see the same thing again in regard to evolution. Up in Toronto a few weeks ago at the meeting there of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, one of the foremost biologists of all the world, Professor William Bateson of London, dealt what the assailants of evolution, in their ignorance, will very likely treat as a shattering blow at the whole Darwinian doctrine, when he affirmed that we cannot yet explain the origin of species. But let no one blind himself or try to deceive the public by disregarding the words with which Professor Bateson concluded his statement.

"I have," said he, "put before

you very frankly the considerations which have made up my mind as to the actual mode and processes of evolution. When such confessions are made the enemies of science see their chance. If we cannot declare here and now how species arose they will obligingly offer us the solutions with which obscurantism is satisfied.

"Let us then proclaim in precise and unmistakable language that our faith in evolution is unshaken. Every available line of argument converges on this inevitable conclusion. The obscurantist has nothing to suggest which is worth a moment's attention. Our doubts are not as to the reality or truth of evolution, but as to the origin of species—a technical, almost domestic problem. Any day that mystery may be solved."

Remaking Old Furniture

No doubt every bride experiences the same problem of making the furniture she "inherited" for the new home into attractive pieces that harmonize with that she has chosen herself. But it is surprising the things one can do for old pieces with a few suggestions.

Often the mistress of the new home will come into possession of a tall, old, parlor mirror, which was, in mother's youthful day, the acme of artistic furnishing. What to do with such a bit of decoration need not be a problem to the bride who feels in duty bound to accept the gift.

The mirror may be cut in two by a skilled glazier. One half may be framed in white and used for the bathroom, and the other half framed either in mahogany or in any of the French tones of gray, green gold, soft cream or brown. Placed in the living room above a console table, the mirror becomes indeed a decorative asset. A silk cord may suspend it from the picture molding above, to give it the newest touch. Wall sconces at either side of the mirror, holding bright candles, are sure to add that note of quaintness to the living room in keeping with the console mirror of another generation.

ENAMEL THE OAK

The ugly oak that was used so extensively some years ago, and which was so ruthlessly named "golden," may be made over into a worthy set of furniture by the aid of some sandpaper and a can of black enamel. The golden varnish must first be entirely removed. If the set be a dining room suite, be sure to remove all superfluous trimming such as lion's paws, carved heads, etc., from the buffet. In most instances, they are merely glued to the foundation and may be taken off by using hot water. When the old varnish is entirely removed, the furniture is sanded with a fine grade. A foundation of black paint is used to close the pores of the wood and hold the coat of heavy black enamel that is applied over the dry paint.

The set from which these ideas were gleaned was stenciled in Chinese motifs, one group on each drawer and one at back of each chair. The chairs had their worn leather cushions removed and a striped cretonne substituted.

FOR THE BEDROOM

Odd pieces of furniture for the bedroom that lack harmony of design, period or color may be done over in a similar way.

Except, that for the bedroom, a lighter shade of enamel should be used. Cream, gray, canary or blue lend themselves admirably to those bits of trimming every girl loves in her bedroom.

A gray enamel set may be relieved of its monotony by a few colorful cushions. Rose, yellow and violet are attractive when used against the gray or cream background. A rainbow lamp shade, that any girl can make of colored bits of silk from the working are fetching.

Sometimes the mere changing of furniture trimming brings it into the more attractive lines demanded by the new generation. Remove the worn brass pulls from the bureau drawers and substitute glass knobs or the new steel chains so appropriate for the boy's room.

Those antique tables that have a top of marble are not used in artistic living rooms today. So why not remove the marble top to a more practical home in the kitchen, where it may be put into service for kneading bread, molding candies or preparing salads. It may be placed on top of a plain wood table, saving the price of a new sanitary kitchen table. The remainder of this old piece of furniture may have a square or oval of colorful silk or cretonne serves to cover the unfinished foundation over which its marble once rested.

CLEANING THE SILVER

Keep a box or cake of silver cleanser with a soft piece of cotton flannel convenient to the kitchen sink and when spoons or forks show discoloration from use with dishes in which eggs are the main ingredient rub off the spots immediately instead of waiting for the regular silver-cleansing day. In this way will silver will always be clean and shining. Rub off the steel knives also and they will look like new.

USING THE WASHER

With an electric washing machine there are certain little conveniences that you ought to look out for. For one thing, there should be a little cabinet or a small shelf standing nearby whereon can be kept the various bits of equipment necessary for the running of the electric washer—an oil can and a supply can of oil, a few bits of waste rag for wiping off any dusty parts of the outside of the tub, a box of shaved soap, a knife for shaving soap and all the other washing implements and materials you need.

Bobbie And His Pa

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

I was reading yesterday, sed Ma to Pa last nite, that Science is annoyed becaus the days are growing longer at the rate of one second every thousand years.

You doan't mean to tell me, sed Pa. As rapidly as that? sed Pa. What a change 'a the days we shall see if we live long enuff, sed Pa.

Yes indeed, sed Ma.

Well, sed Pa, my idee of sumthing not to sweet blood about is a second in a thousand years, sed Pa.

But isn't it strange that the days shud grow longer that way, sed Ma.

It will seem strange to most peopul in Philadelfy, where every day is like a year, sed Pa.

How do you account for this change? sed Ma.

I have not gave the subject any vary deep that yet, sed Pa, but wen I get my massive brain working on it I will let you know the result in a Jiffery, sed Pa.

I bet you will, you keen man, sed Ma. See, sed Ma. I have made a poem about you, How brite you are like the Evening star, sed Ma.

That is sum poem & I am sum gink, sed Pa. & wen I have

studded out this subject of the days gittin' longer I will give you & the world the result of my reesearch, sed Pa. In the mean-time, sed Pa. I guess I will read the sporting page & smook a pipe more torch befoer I restire, sed Pa.

Never mind the sporting page for a minnit, sed Ma. I want to talk a littel moar with you about this subject of the days changin', sed Ma. I wonder if, after all the world isn't going to cum to an end sum day. I wonder if the longer day bizness doesn't mean that we are beeing drawn a littel closer each year to the sun. That will mean, sed Ma, that sum day this erth will be drawn so close up to the sun that it will burn up, with all of us on it, sed Ma.

Maybe a few milyun years from now that will happen, sed Pa. You & me & Bobbie will not be here to be skorched, sed Pa. We will have went to our last rest & a grate reward if we did our best, sed Pa. There is a cute jingel, sed Pa.

Well, sed Ma, if there will be no grate change for a few milyun years I guess there is nothing for us to worry about this evenin', sed Ma.

I think peopul is nutty is worry. I am going to gif all the glee wich I can befoer I Parfiah.

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Chefoo Annual Parliament Endorses Bund Assessment

(China Press Correspondence)
Chefoo, March 11.—Chefoo's Annual Parliament met yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Chefoo Club, kindly lent for the occasion by the Club Committee. It was a very successful gathering, most businesslike in every way, and since proceedings were opened there was no time lost in putting things through.

First the honorary secretary of the retiring Committee proposed that Mr. Sugden, Commissioner of Customs, should take the chair and that Miss Edna Smith should carry out the duties of the secretary of the meeting. These proposals being accepted, Mr. Sugden proposed that the minutes of last year's meeting, which taxpayers had in their hands months back, should be passed. This was at once seconded and put through. Then followed the eulogy of appreciation delivered by the eloquent chairman who highly praised the work of the retiring Committee. As he pointed out the Report and the Statement of Finance demonstrated how wide and arduous had been the activities of the International Committee and all present knew how well they had performed their duty.

The Chinese subscriptions had greatly increased and this again revealed that they more and more appreciated what the Committee did each year.

Mr. Sugden stated that he did not think the sanitation of the port was all that the community desired but the International Committee could not be blamed for this. Householders who did not supervise their coolies and who permitted them to throw refuse on the shore were responsible for sanitation not being all that it should have been in the past year. The Committee had not gotten all the support that it ought to have had from householders in this matter.

PRAISES Y.M.C.A. WORK
The splendid manner in which the American sailors had been looked after when ashore last summer by the Y.M.C.A. was well spoken of, Mr. Sugden stating that it accounted for the absence of the bother and inconvenience and annoyance that the visit of the summer before had occasioned to local residents.

The chairman drew attention to the publication of the correspondence in the Report and dwelt upon the reply of the Electric Light Company in which it had stated that the unsatisfactory light was due not to the alleged reports of its having exploited the community to pay big dividends, but to difficulties with machinery, etc. The report of the fat dividends was denied by the company. Mr. James Woo translated the Chairman's address into Chinese and then Mr. Lupton seconded the motion for the passing of the report with statement of accounts and the meeting carried it unanimously.

A long discussion next occurred as to the reconstruction of the Bund and as to the means to be adopted for financing the undertaking. It was first ascertained that it was the desire of the meeting to have the Bund reconstructed. Various suggestions were put forth as to how the money should be obtained and it seemed as if some of the remarks were a little wide of the mark. Just when it appeared that the discussion was degenerating into too much of a ramble, Mr. Sugden proposed that the taxes on property should be raised twenty-five percent and the personal taxes be increased from ten to fifteen dollars per head. Mr. Eckford at once seconded the motion.

ENDORSE BUND ASSESSMENT
Mr. Tan Tai for the Chinese endorsed what had been said by the mover and seconder of the motion and mentioned that the Chinese were agreeable to the increases and would pay them but they wished a time limit to be placed. As it was considered that the increases would pay for the construction of the Bund in three years this time limit was added to the motion and was passed with acclamation by the meeting. Dr. Ellis had previously summed up the feelings of all present about the Bund construction when he stated that what the community wanted was that it should be put up in such a manner as would ensure its being proof against the wildest of storms.

The result of the ballot was then declared and the names as they were announced were received with warm applause. Messrs. Cappellin, Curtis, Albert House, Harold Smith, Lytle and Matsunaga were elected to serve for the ensuing year, while the Chinese chosen were Messrs. Shun, Yu, Woo, Chun, T'an Tai and Lu.

Mr. Albert Rouse at once rose and stated that he was unable to serve so Mr. Scott Corbett's name was added but he too declined to serve.

The Pneumonia Month.
March is a typical pneumonia month and usually gives a high rate of mortality for the disease. After a long and hard winter, the system grows much of its resistance and people grow careless. When every cold, no matter how slight, is given prompt and intelligent attention, there is much less danger of pneumonia. It should be borne in mind that pneumonia is a germ disease and breeds in the throat. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an expectorant and cleans out the germ laden mucus and not only cures a cold but prevents its resulting in pneumonia. It is pleasant to take. Children take it willingly. Sold Everywhere.

Mr. Eckford then proposed that Mr. Rouse should serve till the first meeting of the Committee and should then resign, his place being taken by Mr. Graham. This was agreed to. Mr. Emery's announcement to taxpayers that he did not seek re-election had been received with much regret and when Mr. Sugden testified to the splendid way in which Mr. Emery had borne the brunt of the work of the Secretariat for the last five years, the meeting warmly approved. The suggestion that a souvenir should be presented to Mr. Emery was strongly approved and the hearty applause demonstrated to Mr. Emery the sincere regret his withdrawal called for and the deep appreciation of his services for the principal section. The meeting adjourned before six o'clock after several votes of thanks had been compounded into one and passed unanimously. There was a big attendance of both foreigners and Chinese, a pleasing feature of the meeting being the interests with which the Chinese followed the discussions and took part in them. Their contributions were much to the point and were of assistance to all participating.

Music And Japanese Words Typewritten

A South London vicar has out-distanced the Prague inventor who reports the construction of a typewriter for music.

The Rev. T. Walton, vicar of St. Andrew's, Lambeth, who for years has done all his parochial printing, has not only devised a typewriter for music, but also completed the design for a typewriter which will tackle the formidable Japanese language and another for the Chinese tongue.

One model of a typewriter for music upon which he had worked for several years was exhibited at the Printing Trades Exhibition in London recently.

"The machine for typing music," Mr. Walton told a press representative, "has a keyboard with 100 keys. That will give what I may term all the regular characters met with in music. If the piece is an unusually difficult composition it may be necessary to change the 'tray' of types."

"The Japanese typewriter set me many a headaching problem. I am told that ten words a minute is about the best the existing Japanese machines can do. Although my typewriter is only two-foot square I have keyboards on it giving 6,424 Japanese characters. It prints a word at a time."

A machine which can type Arabic has just been built by an English firm at the invitation of the Department of Overseas Trade, which has found agents for its sale in Egypt.

The machine has a detachable keyboard and type which can be substituted by the alphabet of any language desired, and the carriage can be made to travel both ways instead of only from left to right.

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E. Canada	May 6	May 22	E. Scotland	May 30	June 6
E. Asia	May 20	June 5	E. France	June 13	June 20
E. Russia	June 17	July 3	E. France	July 11	July 18
E. Canada	July 1	July 17	E. Scotland	July 25	Aug. 1
E. Asia	July 15	July 31	E. France	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
E. Australia	July 29	Aug. 14	E. Scotland	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
E. Russia	Aug. 12	Aug. 28	E. France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
E. Canada	Aug. 26	Sept. 11	E. Scotland	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
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Today -:- By Arthur Brisbane

Lenin will appear at Genoa, for Russia, if the gathering takes place, and he will be the interesting man of the gathering—as interesting as Lloyd George, who shares with him the real government of Europe. Between them they control more than half the earth's solid surface, and all of its oceans—a good deal of power.

A reader asks, "Do you think Ford will be allowed to buy and use Muscle Shoals for the production of cheap fertilizer and power?" It all depends on the fertilizer trust and others that do not want farmers or anybody else to get anything cheap. Cheap Quality is all right, but cheap prices for farmers and others are offensive to certain influential patriots.

If Ford does not get Muscle Shoals you will know that the fertilizer crowd have won, in this Congress.

It is shown—in a New York investigation that certain lines of insurance, casualty and other insurance companies and others are allowed to steal hundreds of millions from the country's business. But to suggest state control, or state insurance, would be "Anarchy."

Public school eleven in New York City wins the Peter Copper gold medal, beating, in scholarship, sixty-six other schools in its district.

And the valedictorian, with highest honors in the winning school, is Abraham Ochakowski, a Jewish lad from Polish Russia.

He came to this country two years ago, unable to speak a word of English.

Think that over, as you read attacks on Jews. They win because they work. Do the same and you won't need to envy them, hate them or lie about them.

Washington conference to promote peace; please observe European friend of peace promotion; Greece and Turkey are fighting. France is supplying weapons and money to Turkey; England is doing the same for Greece. England and France, therefore, are fighting each other by proxy.

Adversity is a capable teacher. The Allies decided that Germany

must build no flying machines with gas engines; too dangerous in war. So Germany has been building gliding airplanes without any engine. Such planes have been made to fly for nearly half an hour, without stopping and against the wind. Men can do what they must do. That explains why rich men's sons usually amount to nothing—no need to try.

President Harding, very wisely, insists that the navy personnel be kept up. Officers especially, and trained gunners, should be kept on the National payroll and up to date.

All that could be done on our mercantile marine, if we had one. The Government ought to own and manage it, keeping a constant supply of officers and men ready in case of war.

But they say the nation is not intelligent enough to manage a

great mercantile navy. They are the type of man that squandered billions in wartime shipbuilding, with their "superior knowledge and individual enterprise."

Dr. James T. Case, a scientific man of Northwestern University, reports encouraging results in the fight against cancer, with radium. No cure is surely a cure until five years have passed.

But many cases, originally declared hopeless, have shown no symptoms of cancer for three years after radium treatment.

The radium theory is simple enough.

Cancerous growth thrives and grows at the expense of weaker surrounding tissues. Radium, applied to the cancerous substance, bombarding it with billions of destructive particles of matter, weakens its force. It withers and the surrounding tissue, which is not bombarded gets the upper hand. Possibilities are limited, because so many cancers grow out of reach.

Your Health Comes First

Good Health is your most valuable asset—its preservation should, therefore, receive your most careful consideration. An important point which should always be borne in mind is the fact that a great many forms of ill-health can be traced, directly or indirectly, to disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It is wise, therefore, to keep these organs in healthy activity. When they show any signs of derangement, the reliable medicine, Beecham's Pills, be taken at once. Always deal with digestive ailments in time. They are far-reaching in their possibilities of mischief if neglected, as they too often are. And yet it is generally easy to keep fit and well and free from many debilitating ailments by the simple use of

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This educational monthly, edited by Professor T. W. Tao, Dean of the Department of Education, South-eastern University, Nanking, is devoted to discussions of educational problems of all kinds. It describes and criticizes new school systems and introduces the latest theories and method in the field of education. It presents new problems for experiment and research. It is published in Chinese.

All articles are written by educational experts. It is, in fact, a guide and companion for every up-to-date teacher.

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What The U. S. Public Health Service Has Done For The Soldier

By Surgeon-General H. C. Cumming

Before considering what the United States Public Health Service has done for the American soldier it seems best to outline what it has been authorized to do in the past and is now authorized to do under existing legislation.

Contrary to popular belief, the hospitalization and care of disabled soldiers is not one of the ordinary duties of the Service. Two and a half years ago the Service had only about 21 "Marine" hospitals, all of them small, in which it was caring for about 1,500 patients, more than 1,200 of whom were sailors of the merchant marine, lighthouse keepers, members of the revenue cutter and coast guard services, and so on, and only 300 were soldiers, for which it was caring by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury at the request of the Director of the War Risk Bureau.

The wounded, however, were beginning to come back home in increasing numbers, and it appeared that few hospitals, other than those of the Service, were available as shelters for them. Under these circumstances Congress directed (March 3, 1919) the Public Health Service to "provide immediate additional hospital and sanatorium facilities for the care and treatment of sick and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines, Army and Navy reserves (male and female), patients of the War Risk Insurance Bureau."

This "providing" was and has remained the primary duty of the Public Health Service to soldier patients; but to it have been added sundry sorts of work that seemed necessary to its full discharge. For instance, the Service established in all parts of the country Supervisors whose chief duties were to search out suffering and disabled ex-soldiers who were unaware of their rights under the laws to guide them (and all others who desired) in making application for such care as they needed, and to see that all who needed hospital and medical care and who could establish an apparent right to it should get it at once without waiting for individual authority from Washington.

"Providing," however, was the real duty of the Service; and, broadly, that duty has always been thoroughly discharged. No ex-soldier who could produce any reasonable evidence of his right to hospital care has ever been denied it by the Service. The insistence on at least primary proof has proved to be essential; cast-off uniforms are cheap and masqueraders in them are not lacking; and if every one who applied for hospitalization were admitted without at least some investigation no room would be left for rightful applicants.

That the hospital service provided has not always been what it should have been is not denied. Defects have occurred—defects which probably troubled the Service more than they troubled the vast majority of the patients—but they were due to the immensity of the problem and the swiftness with which it came upon the country.

Not that the Public Health Service failed to foresee what was coming. It did foresee it. As a result, on Dec. 15, 1919, the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress (Public Document 431 66th Congress) that within two years hospital facilities would be required for 30,660 patients and that \$85,000,000, in instalments, would be needed to provide this. That the report was justified appears from the fact that little more than a year and a half later (on July 31, 1920) 27,000 patients were being cared for by the Service, about 10,000 of them in private hospitals under contract.

Nevertheless when that request was made the Service was subjected to a great deal of criticism for asking for so great a sum. It was also urged that the facilities for the care of disabled soldiers that had sufficed during the war (for example, the hospitals at the Army camps) would serve very well for them when the war was over. These counsels prevailed; and no money for construction was appropriated.

Certain limited funds that had been provided by the act of Mar. 3, 1915, were, however, available for construction, purchase, and for leasing. With these, so far as they went, existing facilities were expanded and others were leased or bought and certain base hospitals taken over from the Army and from the Navy were improved. In addition, the use of certain limited

facilities in National Soldier Homes were made available.

By such methods and by the liberal use of contract hospitals the Public Health Service has been able to get along, though naturally it has been subjected to more or less undeserved criticism, largely directed against the accommodations supplied in some of the Service hospitals, and in many contract hospitals many of these complaints were unreasonable, but some of them were justified or at least well founded.

In consequence a few Government hospitals have been closed and a great many contract hospitals have been stricken from the lists. Many others would have been closed or stricken off but for the fact that it would have been necessary to take on in their place others that would probably prove even less satisfactory. Those who have criticized the facilities offered in the hospitals should realize that they were the best that the Service could at the moment obtain. With a certain percentage of the available accommodations it has always been largely a choice of evils; and the Service has taken the best it could get, not because they were satisfactory but because it had to take something.

The selection and control of the contract hospitals has now been turned back to the War Risk Bureau, where it has always properly belonged. There has never been any particular reason other than administrative why the Public Health Service should make these contracts instead of their being made by the War Risk Bureau direct.

On March 4, 1921, however, Congress appropriated \$18,600,000 for new construction and for extensions, thus entering on a new program, which will probably ultimately furnish Government patients with suitable institutions suitably located. The eighteen millions appropriated, however, is of course inadequate for the work and must be largely supplemented.

Under the terms of the "Sweet" bill, just enacted, the legal duties of the Service to the soldiers are practically unchanged. It will continue to act, as it always has acted, as an agency for hospitalization, the only difference being that it now acts for the Veterans' Bureau instead of the War Risk Bureau. This condition, however, may not endure. The Sweet bill gives the President authority, in his discretion, to transfer bodily to the control of the Veterans Bureau any hospitals now controlled by the Service. He has not yet transferred any; but he may do so tomorrow or he may never do so. If he does transfer them, the Public Health's connection with the soldiers will presumably end, and it will be left to carry on its before-the-war duties, evolved during a century and a quarter, of protecting the general public health of the United States.

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Henry Ford And Secretary Weeks



HENRY FORD entering with Secretary of War Weeks in regard to the purchase and operation of the Government's nitrate

and waterpower projects at Mussel Shoals, Ala. It is Mr. Ford's ambition to build up a co-operative community on the site.

Marquis Of Londonderry On Plan To Drop Religion From Schools In Ulster

By MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY
Minister of Education of the Government of Northern Ireland

Belfast, Feb. 4.—We are developing in the Government of Northern Ireland for the first time in Erin's history, a national educational system upon the following foundations:

1.—Compulsory education of all children until after they have passed through the primary and secondary grades, the last mentioned, corresponding to the completion of the high school course in the United States.

2.—Refusal to permit either the pupil, parents or guardians to select the course of instruction after the secondary grades, the government selecting the avocation of the pupil through a selection board after a study of the pupil's record, family and physical history and environment.

3.—Absolute prohibition of religious teaching or training or religious supervision, direction or selection or removal of teachers concerned with the education of the pupils.

4.—Compulsory religious training of each pupil under the direction of the clergy of the parents' faith, but undertaken wholly apart from the regular school course of instruction and if possible wholly outside the public school rooms and wholly in the churches or Sunday schools.

5.—Prevention of local authorities selecting courses of instruction or deviating from the Government schedule.

Practically all the schools in Ulster today are controlled by some particular church. The procedure has been to organise a school in the Sunday school, as a rule, and then, after complying with certain

elastic regulations, secure Government aid to carry on the work.

As a result, a school maintained in a Baptist church property has a board of Baptists to select the teachers, text books, course of study and set down a rule as to the amount of time to be devoted to religious training.

SECTARIAN EDUCATION
The Catholic schools, of course, are controlled by the Catholic clergy, the Presbyterian schools by the elders of that church, and the Church of Ireland pupils are trained under the direction of the vestry of that church. So that all one has to do is to look at the church to know what creed directs the education. It is all wrong.

Under our plan the state will maintain a greater right to control

of the education than ever before. We do not want and shall not permit religious training in the schools, but we shall force all school children to receive some form of religious training because we believe that religious training is essential to good citizenship. But that training must be in the various churches and not in the schools. Little objection is expected to this policy and whether it is Protestant or Catholic, the objections will be overruled and the policy adhered to.

Paragraph No. 2 is likely to be another story. Ulster—and the world for that matter—needs men trained as producers and distributors. England's Army Officers' Selection Boards taught us a great lesson. The Army Selection Boards fitted the men into the places they thought most useful. It worked well.

CARE OF ORPHANS
Our Masone orphans are not permitted to select their line of business. Selection boards do that for them and there are few, if any, round pegs in square holes as a result of this method. It has been developed and we intend to say to the children after they have gone through the secondary schools:

"The government is paying for your education. The government expects you to render full value to yourself and your fellow citizen. So we shall direct your future studies or else you must pay your own way elsewhere."

This is likely to cause some trouble, but it is to be our big policy. James may think he would make a good doctor, and the Selection Board that he would serve the country best in Parliament. James would have no choice if the State pays for his education. Many might want to be a music teacher when she would make a better cook or nurse. John might want to be a lawyer when he would best serve as a factory manager.

The State is responsible and the State is going to try to keep round pegs in round holes. Only the experiment will determine the wisdom of the decision, but it is going to be tried, and we are going to try to make it a success. If study of human nature and experience will enable us to solve the problem of misfits in business and public life. We have called into consultation a very large committee of ex-

perienced educators and received from them their ideas and have handed over to them our ideas with instructions to work them out on the general lines approved by the Cabinet.

It will be three months or more before the report is in shape to introduce the necessary legislation, but when it is out before the House of Commons the Government will pass it and bring into life a new era in education, not only for Ireland, but for the world, we hope.

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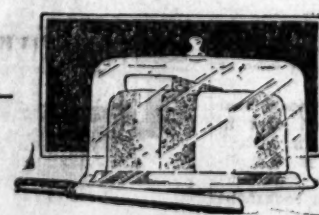
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James Simon

BY KARL H. VON WIEGAND

Berlin, Feb. 4.—"What can we sell today?" That is the question uppermost in the minds of thousands of German families belonging to the educated middle class, who are only able to keep off the wolf lurking before their doors by the steady sale of household and personal articles having a commercial value.

It is from these families that the antiquarian dealers recruit their stocks, and it is this which accounts for the manifold shops of this character now dotting Berlin as thickly as a Spring field of mushrooms after a rain. One to every block is not too high an average.

This tremendous activity in the buying and selling of art treasures, bibelots, family sables and jewels, rare pieces of historic furniture and valuable libraries is one of the most symptomatic conditions created by the war. German society at present is like an inverted layer cake with the fragile icing crushed by the ponderous weight pressing on it from above.

GET HIGH PRICES

Or the entire social structure, to change the simile, is like a sea lashed into heavy waves by the processes of revolution and revaluation, which cast up on the shore enormous quantities of loot and loot, with now and then a pearl of great value. Nothing but the imperative necessity of keeping body and soul together would induce the owners to part with family heirlooms possessing both intrinsic and sentimental value.

The only consolation—if consolation it be—is the remarkably good prices paid for these things. The sale of a rare painting, a string of pearls or a library of first editions means as assured existence for the family during the precarious crisis in Germany's fortunes. Knowing this, the dealers are buying up all the available material while the conjuncture is still in their favor.

The larger dealers have a complete list of desirable privately owned articles and have their agents scouring the countryside in the belief that the landed nobility is on the brink of starvation and ruin and will be only too glad to part with their treasures.

For instance, in a castle in Pomerania—that stronghold of Prussian Junkerdom—there stands a rare old commode, dating from the time when the troops of Gustave Adolph overpowered the town. Despite the categorical refusal of the owner to sell, one dealer has hovered over the place like a hawk, finally explaining his persistence by saying that he was acting for a Swedish nobleman who had the counterpart in his own castle and was endeavoring to get possession of the second rare specimen.

A country parson in the same locality was induced to part with his one "ewe lamb," a Lenbach portrait of Bismarck, for the sum of 20,000 marks or \$100.

It is no uncommon sight in Berlin to see a man of military bearing enter a fur shop, produce from the suitcase he carries a fur-lined overcoat or a set of sables belonging to his wife and shrinkingly offer them for sale. Or an elderly gentleman trying with trembling fingers to untie the fastening of a package containing a bit of lace, a brooch, or perhaps something more impersonal, like a clock or a vase. These no longer represent to her bygone luxuries but present necessities.

KING'S ANTIQUES SOLD

It is an open secret that Friedrich August, the last King of Saxony, has converted into cash many of the valuable possessions of his long line of ancestors. Among other historic piece of furniture that have been put upon the market is the writing desk of August the Strong, richly carved and mounted. This piece brought a quarter of a million marks, and from the same source is the famous Vasa library, once owned by Queen Carola of Saxony, now awaiting a purchaser in a Berlin shop.

Even the widow of the late Duke Ernst Guenther, a brother of the ex-Empress, has been induced to part with an unique set of rococo furniture which was shipped direct from his Silesian castle to its American purchaser.

State art collections also have been forced to sell certain replicas in order to meet the current expenses of the institution now no longer subsidised by the defunct rulers. Monarchy may be a bad thing for the subjects, but it was a wholly favorable atmosphere for art and science, and it is extremely doubtful whether Germany will ever equal or excel the lead she took in this direction under centuries of art-loving rulers.

Famous German privately owned art collections have been sold

American Woman In The British Peerage



LADY Ashburton, wife of Major Lord Ashburton, who before her marriage was Miss Frances Donnelly, daughter of J. C. Donnelly, of New York. Lady Ashburton is a prominent figure in London social life.

Intact to American plutocrats, for instance, the famous collection belonging to Dr. James Simon, one of Germany's sugar kings, which has become the property of Henry Frick, by a transaction said to have involved nine million marks.

In addition to what may be called the staple articles already mentioned, there are certain novelties now in high favor, one of them being the extremely ornate sedan sleighs, in which the cavaliers of the gallant age pushed the belles and oodles about on the ice. These are greatly in demand for flower stands in halls and conservatories and bring from 50,000 to 70,000 marks.

Vitrines for the safekeeping of precious bibelots are also eagerly bought, and the recklessness with which rich ecclesiastical vestments are being cut up into cushions and covers would break the heart of the scholars who are endeavoring to piece together the history of the silk-weaving art by the world's scanty stock of antique textiles.

Scientists and bibliophiles see the acquisitions of years snatched out of their possession by the stern hand of necessity. One shop is displaying one of the two hundred copies of the so-called "King's edition" of Frederick the Great's complete works, and rare Japanese woodcuts are to be had at 100,000 marks apiece.

But the supreme note of tragedy is struck by the priceless collections of scientific works—many of them out of print—which university professors and men of science are daily being forced to convert into bread and meat, coal and light and a decent coat in which to appear upon the lecture platform! Nothing is more significant of present day conditions than these antiquarian bookshops with their mute appeal!

Is Spirit Writing Mere Self-Deception And Form Of Mental Derangement?

While famous men, such as Sir A. Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge, are trying to convince the skeptical world that messages from the spirit world are possible, James Douglas, editor of the London Sunday Express, in a strong article goes deeply and scientifically into the subject of "Automatic Writing," disclosing new arguments against "spirit messages."

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

(Editor of London Sunday Express)

Spiritualism is full of mystries. Perhaps the most maddening of all these mystries is the mystery of automatic writing. It is practiced in various ways. There is, for instance, the planchette. It is a heart-shaped instrument, seven inches by four, made of beech wood with three small wheels to allow it to move freely in any direction. A lead pencil is fixed at one end. In his book, "Spirit Intercourse," Mr. Hewat McKenzie says that children ought not to be allowed to play with a planchette, as its use may be detrimental to health and morals. The varnish ought to be scraped from it, as "it obstructs the flow of the magnetic fluid from the hands of the students in its passage into the planchette. It is this magnetic energy secreted in the planchette which the discarnate intelligences use as the motive power for its manifestations."

Other instruments are used. Upon the ouija board, for instance, are painted the letters of the alphabet and the numerals, and the message is spelled out by the movement of the hand. Another device is to place the fingers on the base of an inverted wine glass, which moves to and fro, indicating letters of the alphabet that are strewn on the table.

Sometimes the spirits themselves write messages. I was present at a dark seance at which several received written messages from their dead friends. Before the light was extinguished sheets of writing paper and pencils were placed on the table. In the darkness I heard the spirits writing on the paper; but I found it difficult to believe that the hand which wrote in the dark was supposed to be in a deep trance, and may have consciously, half-consciously, or even unconsciously, written the messages which were accepted by the sitters as emanating from the dead.

I have watched an automatist writing "under control." It was obvious that the whole process was subjective. The automatist may be unconscious of his self-deception. He may sincerely persuade himself that the messages come through his mind and hand from discarnate intelligences, but it is to me apparent that the mind at work is the

mind of the automatist himself.

The power of self-deception is immeasurable. The human mind may pass by subtle and slow gradations from one stage of self-hypnotism to another, until it is honestly convinced that its own self-made hallucinations are the work of an unseen intelligence.

I have myself experimented upon myself. I sat at a table with my eyes shut and waited till the pencil in my hand started to move. It moved, of course, but subconsciously I always knew that I had moved it. I made my hand jump and twitch and cover sheet after sheet with undecipherable hieroglyphics. Then I found my hand half-consciously faking the letters. At first I scribbled a series of cursive "m's." Then I got as far as monosyllables, with here and there a tentative and hesitant "r" or "t." And so by delicate degrees I worked myself up into the writing of words and sentences. It soon became difficult to tell where the fake began and where it ended.

At any rate I convinced myself that by means of self-suggestion and self-deception it was absurdly easy to produce reams of automatic writing. The wish is father to the script. If you desire to let your imagination riot in speculations about the other world, there is no length to which you cannot go if you have the time and the patience and the capacity to fool yourself to the top of your bent.

The truth is that the human mind is a very tricky and capricious mechanism, and you can make it play all sorts of tricks and indulge in all kinds of caprices. After a while you lose the power of objective analysis.

In the case of the amateur the motive may be quite as powerful as in the case of the professional. The desire to pose as a specially gifted and peculiarly endowed sensitive is intermixed with all sorts of sentiments and idealisms, with

all kinds of aspirations and consolations. The pride of the virtuoso is strengthened by religious emotions, by philosophical illusions, and by polemical and controversial zeal.

In addition, there is the incalculable element of telepathy and the still more incalculable element of chance-coincidence. It is impossible to sift out of automatic scripts the thoughts of the living and their subconscious memories. There is no such thing as a pure non-human or extra-human script, and there can be no such thing, for the simple reason that the living can only recognise that which is known to the living. We cannot verify the unknown, and the known cannot be isolated or insulated from the mind of the living. The logical dilemma is complete.

The spirits, if spirits there be, must, indeed, work under incredible complications and falsifications, but at least, if they are present, some honesty is left in a whole department of the universe, which otherwise is run by pure deception.

THE DESIRE TO SURVIVE

But the antiquity and complexity of the phenomenon do not make

the spirit theory more probable.

They make it less probable. The fact that aboriginal savages believed in spirits thousands of years ago does not help me to believe in them today. On the contrary, it makes me hesitate to believe in them. And the question of sincerity does not arise, unless we accept the spirit theory. From the earliest ages down to the present day the motive for believing in spirits remains the same—the desire to survive after death, the fear of the unknown and the agony of bereavement. There are many other superstitions which have become obsolete in spite of their "quantitative massiveness."

But the supreme argument against automatic writing is its moral and intellectual nullity. If the spirits of the dead do indeed communicate their knowledge by this channel it is strange that they have so little to say.

SILENT VOICES

In fine, these communicators have nothing to communicate.

No automatist has contributed a grain to the store of scientific knowledge. The great discoveries of medicine are made by incarnate, not by discarnate intelligences. It is disconcerting to find that supernatural beings are inferior to ourselves in the range of their intellectual and imaginative powers.

Not to put too fine a point on it, they are stupid, shallow, pretentious and dull. I cannot conceive anything more inane and inept than a world peopled by these charlatans and scoundrels.

The conclusion to which I am driven is that automatic writing in all its forms is based upon self-deception and self-suggestion.

Automatism is a form of mental derangement. Some of these unhappy beings have come to see me with fanatical hysteria blazing in their eyes. They have confided to me the origin and development of their mania. They have begged me to publish their ravings and maun-

derings. Some of them have shown me piles of typed script, representing the toil of years. It is a queer obsession, and it attacks men and women of education as well as illiterates.

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The China Press

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Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2954.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.
In accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, we, the undersigned scrutineers duly appointed by the Council, hereby declare that the following nine Ratepayers polled the greatest number of votes at the election held on March 16 and 17, and are therefore declared to have been duly elected as the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the year 1922/23:

S. SAKURAGI	528
H. G. SIMMS	594
H. H. GIRARDET	589
A. B. LOWSON	582
W. F. LAMBE	530
V. G. LYMAN	499
H. W. LESTER	479
G. N. WILSON	325
B. FESSENDEN	273

Total number of votes 753 and 3 irregular votes.

C. G. S. MACKIE,
E. C. PEARCE,
Scrutineers.
By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 18, 1922.

NOTICE

The Pegasus Society begs to Announce that The Fifth Art Exhibition will be held in the Shanghai Commercial College, Ave. Joffre, from 17th to 19th of March, between 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. The Public is hereby invited to attend and give Criticism

WANTED

Stock Cargo
Metals, Piece Goods
commissions executed
Merchandise Brokerage
Company
7 Ezra Road Tel. C. 1864

Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Lowell
P. P. C.
46913

FRESH BUTTER

"DAISY"
BRAND

and
"MEADOW"
BRAND

in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure, and Delicious.

These brands of finest quality
Fresh Butter are supplied daily to
all leading Storekeepers.

OUTPORT ORDERS

Butter for outports (minimum 10 lbs.) is packed in pure machine made ice, free of charge. Orders may be sent to us direct.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

5 Peking Road, Shanghai,
Tel. C. 346.

HARBOR NOTIFICATION.

No. 11 of 1921.

Shanghai Sanitary Regulations:
New Clause.

NOTICE is hereby Given that the Chinese Government, with the assent of the Treaty Power Consuls, has decided that a new clause be added to the Sanitary Regulations for the Port of Shanghai to the effect that:

"All vessels entering the port of Shanghai must produce a certificate of fumigation not more than six months' old."

This regulation (Clause 1a) shall come into force on 15th March, 1922.

H. G. MYHRE,
Harbour Master.

Approved: A. BRAUD,

Deputy Commissioner in charge,

temporarily.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Shanghai, 10th September, 1921.

46907

Mr. & Mme. Charles Bleuler

P. P. C.

46874

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. S. Co's

Steamer Chang On, Capt. Warild,

will leave from the Ningshau

Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on

Tuesday, the 21st March, at

about 12 o'clock (midnight)

(Cabins fitted with steam heater.)

Passage Money, Shanghai to Han-

kow, \$40 single and \$60 return

for Freight or Passage apply to

office of the Company, No. 1B

Hankow Road, Telephone 3252.

Freight 1520 and Passage 3252.

46897

S. S. "MENTOR"

The s.s. "Mentor," Capt. Haz-

land, will be despatched on Mon-

day, the 20th March, at daylight.

The Tender conveying passen-

gers and light Cabin Baggage

will leave the Customs Jetty at 3

p.m. sharp, on Sunday, the 19th

instant.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

Agents.

46906

MUSICIANS

Past and present, good and bad,

players of military band instru-

ments, amateurs and profes-

sionals, all nationalities, are in-

ited to communicate with the

Honorary Secretary of the Brit-

ish Amateur Orchestra, 29 Has-

kell Road, Tel. N. 395.

46910

ACHIEVEMENT

\$7000,000 were reimbursed in

1921 to bondholders.

This record year of our Society

was made possible through the

liberal and adaptable L. S. S. Pre-

mium Bonds which were offered

to the Public.

For further particulars please

apply to

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,

General Managers.

46908

International Savings Society

7 AVENUE EDOUARD VII.

SHANGHAI

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Fred. Reiss

(Specialist in skin and venereal

diseases)

Consulting Rooms

at

4 EZRA BUILDINGS

Office Hours: 12-1 and 4-6

Tel. C. 6018

46847

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner

(Specialist in Women's and Inter-

nal Diseases)

has recommenced practice

at

11B NANKING ROAD

(Chinese-American Bank Building)

Tel. C. 6080

Office Hours: 11-1 and 4-6

Residence: Kalee Hotel

Tel. C. 606

46171

GORDON'S

DRY COCKTAIL GIN

As a good appetiser

Gordon's Dry Gin Cocktail

is hard to beat

Obtainable at all

Clubs, Hotels & Store-keepers

Cocktail directions

free on application

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

73, 75A Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Tel. C. 2021

THE KAIYOSHA COMPANY

In consequence of rumours

which have been in circulation

regarding our affairs we hereby

inform our friends and customers

that our business at our Yangtze

Wharf, Pootung, is being carried

on as usual. The statement to the

effect that the local military

authorities have threatened us

with forcible eviction from our

wharf, which has been made in

certain newspapers, is not correct.

FOR THE KAIYOSHA COMPANY.

(Signed) S. MIYATA,

Managing Director.

46896

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We, the undersigned expert dry-cleaners and dyers,

established in business for a number of years at 24 North

Szechuen Road, beg to inform our Customers and the Pub-

lic that, on account of the expiry of our lease, we are re-

moving to 17 North Szechuen Road, where our business

will continue as usual.

The Union Chemical Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

A Trial Solicited — Terms Moderate.

46917

S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR"

The steamer "M. S. DOL-

LAR" is now discharging her cargo

at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien

Wharf. Consignees are requested

to send their Bills-of-Lading for

counter signature and take deli-

very of their goods. All claims

against this steamer must be sent

in within ten days after the com-

pletion of the steamer's discharge

or they will not be recognized. All

risks at the wharf to be borne by

the Consignees of the goods. Ex-

amination of the damaged cargo

will take place at the wharf or

Monday, March 20th, at 9.30 a.m.

Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Eisler

and Reeves and Murphy will be in

attendance.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

46865

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MER-

CHANT MARINE, LTD.

S.S. "Canadian Winner".

The s.s. "Canadian Winner" has

arrived and is discharging all her

cargo overseas at the P. & O.

Lower Buoy.

All General Cargo is being placed

in Lighters and will be landed

at the China Merchants' Central

Wharf, subject to the usual terms

and conditions in force at the

China Merchants' Wharves.

Consignees are requested to

send their Bills of Lading for

counter signature and take delivery

of their Cargo immediately.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

46884

REVISED NOTICE

Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited

SHANGHAI.

Issue of 100,000 of the unissued

ordinary shares of the Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the transfer books of the

Company will be closed from the

18th to the 24th day of April

1922, both days inclusive instead

of from the 4th to the 10th day

of April as appears by the Notice

of Closure of the Transfer Books

bearing date the 11th day of

March, 1922, which notice is

hereby cancelled.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers

Shanghai, 15th March, 1922.

46898

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Anything and Everything
from a half inch pin to a complete steel
furniture installation.



Here's a list of little
things:—

Sponge and Sponge Cup
Pen Holders and Pen Points
Tubes of Paste
Mucilage
Rulers
Notebooks
Inks
Card Indexes
Erasers
Account Books
Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

22 Nanking Road.

Phone C. 4778

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We, the undersigned expert dry-cleaners and dyers,

established in business for a number of years at 24 North

Szechuen Road, beg to inform our Customers and the Pub-

lic that, on account of the expiry of our lease, we are re-

moving to 17 North Szechuen Road, where our business

will continue as usual.

The Union Chemical Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

A Trial Solicited — Terms Moderate.

46917

ASTOR HOUSE BEAUTY PARLOR

Room No. 58

American Methods by Expert Operators

as used in the

56 Establishments of Messrs. Seligman and Latz in the

principal Cities of the United States.

Marcel Waving, Fancy Hairdressing,

Parisienne Pack, Facial Massage, Henna Hair Dyeing,

Shampooing, Manicuring,

Vibratory Scalp Treatment

OUR SPECIALITIES

Latest Hair Goods carried in stock.

Orders for Special Work Solicited

46717

R. E. S.

RUSSIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY

1 WOOSUNG ROAD.

(corner Soochow Road, near Astor House).

B Russian { Vodkas

E French { Wines

S German { Liqueurs

T Dutch { Beer

T Norwegian { Punsh

Aquavit

Cranberries, Moorberries

Salted Sturgeon & Salmon

Smoked Caviar (black & red)

Chicken

Pheasant

Partridge

in tins

For orders 'phone North 519.

Delivery at your home.

46564

YOUR LAST CHANCE

DAMASK TABLE CLOTH 62 inch Mex. \$1.60 per yard

" " " 64 " 1.65 "

" " " 74 " 1.80 "

" " " 36 " 1.65 "

Irish Linen

A. 158 Broadway, 1st Floor (opposite Broadway Store) Tel. N. 156

44361

NOTICE

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Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Closes

Sto. L	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. S. Bank	\$250 B.
Chartered	\$14 1/4
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. \$430 B.
North China	Tls. 144
Union of Canton	H. 250 B.
Yantai	\$24 1/4 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22 1/4
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. \$125 1/4 B.
Hongkong Fire	H. \$907 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. \$287 B.
Indo-China Def.	H. \$30 B.
"Shell"	02-0
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 30 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 37 1/4
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 23 B.
Original Cons	18/-
Ramb	H. \$1 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. \$160 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 108 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 740 B.
Prof.	Tls. 4 1/4 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 142 1/4
Hongkong Wharf	H. \$90 B.
Land and Hotels	
A-French Land	Tls. 97 1/4
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80
Wicklow Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	Tls. 67 1/4
China Realty ord	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-w (ord.)	Tls. 17 1/4 B.
E-w (pref.)	Tls. 100
Loan-kung-mow	Tls. 20
Oriental	Tls. 10 1/4 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 145
Industrials	
Butter Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H. \$130 B.
Green Island	H. \$14 1/4 B.
Langkai	Tls. 9 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 80
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$0
Llewellyn	\$30
Lane Crawford	\$108 B.
Moutrie	\$40
Watson	H. \$10 B.
Weeks	\$13
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 2 1/4 B.
Amberst	Tls. 0.15
Anglo-Java	Tls. 3.85
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 1.1
Ayer-Tawah	Tls. 1.1 1/4 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.85
Bute	Tls. 0.40
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 1
Dominion	Tls. 0.60 B.
Gula Kalampong	Tls. 1
Java Consolidated	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.20
Kapayang	Tls. 6
Karan	Tls. 3
Kedah	Tls. 1
Kota Bahru	Tls. 0.60
Kroewek Java	Tls. 5
Padang	Tls. 3
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1
Pernata	Tls. 1
Ropah	Tls. 25 cts.
Samarang	Tls. 0.40
Seekoo	Tls. 50 cts.
Semambu	Tls. 0.80
Sensawang	Tls. 0.60
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.35
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 50 cts.
Sunkala	Tls. 25 cts.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5
Sua Manggis	Tls. 1
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.40
Talping	Tls. 0.15
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.25
Tebong	Tls. 0.80
Zhanghe	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. T. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 102 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20
Horde Bazaar	Tls. 40
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 84 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 146

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers,
Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee
Tel. Telephone No. Central 398

Money Exchange

Shanghai, March 18, 1922	Market	72.55
Native Interest		03
Western Dollars		
Shanghai Gold Bars 978		
Touch		331
Copper Cash		218.300
Bar Silver		35 1/2
London rate		
Bank rate of Discount	5%	
Paris on London	48.50	
New York on London	435	
Banks Opening Selling Rates		
London		
Telegraphic Transfer		
per Tael	3s. 2d.	
Demand	3s. 2 1/4 d.	
New York		
Telegraphic Transfer	69 1/2	
Demand	69 1/2	
Paris		
Demand	773	
India		
Demand	248 1/2	
Hongkong		
Demand	75 1/2	
Yokohama		
Demand	69 1/2	
Batavia		
Demand	187	
Singapore		
Demand	73	
Banks Opening Buying Rates		
London	Nominal	
Demand	3s. 4d.	
4 m-s. Credits	3s. 4 1/4 d.	
4 m-s. Docs.	3s. 4d.	
8 m-s. Credits	3s. 5d.	
8 m-s. Docs.	3s. 5d.	
6 m-s. Docs.	3s. 5 1/4 d.	
New York	Nominal	
Demand	72 1/2	
4 m-s. Credits	73 1/4	
4 m-s. Docs.	73 1/4	
Paris		
4 m-s.	\$20	
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate		
@ 72 1/2 = Tls. 137.92		
@ exch. 73.8 = Mex. \$189.45		
Sovereigns: Bank buying rate		
@ 3s. 4d. = Tls. 6.00		
@ 72.8 = Mex. \$82.2		
Tourists' Exchange		
Bank's Demand Buying Rates		
(Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)		
£10 @ exch. 3s. 4d. = Tls. 60.00		
£150 @ exch. 72 1/2 = Tls. 68.96		
Fr. 250 @ exch. 790 = Tls. 31.64		
1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. \$1.28		
at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars		
CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE		
RATES FOR MARCH		
Hk. Tls. 5.45 @ 3s. 3 1/4 d.	21	
1.25 @ 71 1/2 Gold \$1		
" 1 @ 820 1/4 Fr. 9.14		
" 1 @ — Marks —		
" 1 @ 67 Yen 1.66		
" 1 @ 253 1/2 Rupees 2.82		
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50		
" 1 @ — Roubles —		
" 1 @ 14.375 Ital. Lire 16.01		

exch. 72.8= Mex. \$139.45
Sovereigns: Bank buying rate
@ 3s. 4d.=Tis. 6.00
@ 72.8= Mex. \$82.23
Tourists' Exchange
@ Bank's Demand Buying Rate:
(Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)
£10 @ exch. 3s. 4d.=Tis. 60.00
G. \$50 @ exch. 72 1/2 =Tis. 63.96
R. 250 @ exch. 790 =Tis. 31.64
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. \$1.38
at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.
CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR MARCH
Hk. Tis. 5.45 @ 38. 3/4 = £1
" 1.26 @ 81 1/2 Gold 1 1/2
" 1 @ 72% R. 9.14
" 1 @ Marks
" 1 @ 67 Yen 1.66
" 1 @ 253 Rupees 2.82
" 1 @ 150 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ Roubles —
" 1 @ 14.75 Ital. Lire 16.01
International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 71
Demand buying on America 73 1/2
Demand selling on London 3/3
Demand buying on London 3/4 1/2

ROUBLES EXCHANGE	
Bank's Buying Rate	
Roubles 190,000	Tls. 100
Roubles 100	Mex. \$0.07
LIRE EXCHANGE	
Bank's Selling Rates	
It. Lire 13.75 = 1 Tael	
Swiss Frs. 2.57 1/2 = 1 Tael	
Marks 190.00 = 1 Tael	
Equivalent Foreign Quotations	
It. Lire 85.60 = 1 Pound Sterling	
It. Lire 19.50 = 1 U. S. Dollar	
It. Lire 178.15 = 100 Fr. France	

Stock Exchange	
Transactions	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Shanghai, March 18, 1922	
OFFICIAL BUSINESS	
Oriental Cotton Tls. 10.30 March	
Tls. 10.35 March	
Telephones Tls. 85.50	
Ewo Mills Tls. 17.15 March	
Tls. 17.25 Cash	
UNOFFICIAL	
Ewo Mills Tls. 17.25 March	

Stock Exchange	
Transactions	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Shanghai, March 18, 1922	
OFFICIAL BUSINESS	
Oriental Cotton Tls. 10.30 March	
Tls. 10.35 March	
Telephones Tls. 85.50	
Ewo Mills Tls. 17.15 March	
Tls. 17.25 Cash	
UNOFFICIAL	
Ewo Mills Tls. 17.25 March	

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers,
Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee
Tel. Telephone No. Central 398

An Important Price Reduction
WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF ALL
HARD CANDY TO 50 CENTS PER LB.
53 N. Szechuen Road
Next Door to the Apollo
Phone N. 2988

SUGARIE

DR. Z. S. TORJEWSKY
DENTAL SURGEON

11, Peking Road (First Floor)
Newest methods of dental treatment and technical work.
OUTFIT AND MACHINERY AFTER THE LATEST INVENTIONS
29326

Confers With Lenine



THIS exclusive photograph, just received from Russia, shows Lenin, Soviet Chief, and Parley Christensen, who ran for President of the United States in 1920, conferring at Lenin's headquarters in Moscow. Christensen is on a mission to Russia from the U. S. Government.

Owner Of Powder
Plant Where Girls
Were Killed Is Held

(Reuter's Service)
London, March 17.—A sensational sequel to the explosion at Tip-ton, Dudley, when 13 girls were killed and 11 seriously injured, is the fact that the owner of the cartridge factory, Mr. John Walker, and the manager, Mr. Eber Chadwick, were remanded on bail today, on a charge of the manslaughter of 17 girls on the ground that they had not notified the existence of the factory to the Home Office.

Civil Strife In
Hunan Province
Certainty, Belief

(China Press Correspondence)
Hankow, March 14.—Responsible Hunanese in Hankow now predict positively that war cannot be avoided in Hunan this year, and that summer cannot be passed without a conflict stirring the province to its foundations. This prediction was made on the argument that while there are now only a few southern and northern troops entering Hunan from the borders they are in earnest of more to come. Residents look for constant political unrest and agitations of various sorts finally ending in open war with the province as chief battle ground. Foreign correspondents from Hunan write that only a handful of Yunnan troops have advanced into Hunan from Kwangsi. They are only the vanguards from Canton for Chinese press reports credit Sun Yat-sen with a much more mighty force. Chihli troops now have laid hold of Changsha, which has fallen to them on account of the Hunan tuchun's failure to say yes or no to Wu Peifu's assumption of authority over that province. Chihli's influence

The China Mutual Life
Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and
Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY
with a complete organization
throughout Asia, and Assets
exceeding.

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE

10 Canton Road. Shanghai.

"A Notable Achievement"

As a result of a series of important experiments in our newly-established laboratory, we have effected still further improvements in the quality of our

High grade Aerated Waters

which will agreeably surprise our customers. Convince yourself of this by sending your orders to-day to

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.,

Factory: (Always open for inspection) 134 North Szechuen Rd. Tel. North 795
Town office: 11 Ningpo Road (Opposite Carlton Cafe)

Tel. Centr. 2726
Managers telephone: North 195

Tobacco Monopoly
Plan Hits Snag

(Daily News Agency)
Harbin, March 16.—The special commission charged by the Merkuloff government to work out a scheme of forming a tobacco monopoly has unexpectedly expressed its objection against the idea of establishing such a monopoly.

It has rejected the proposition of a Japanese syndicate as well as of a group of local Russian tobacco factory owners. The decision of the commission has created a sensation in the industrial circles as nobody has doubted the feasibility of establishing a tobacco monopoly.

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental peristitis, osteo-peristitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription fee of \$10.00 per head to be paid in advance. The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in—
(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly.
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.
No. 40 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

行銀商工
THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: HONGKONG. Hankow Branch: PANOFF BLDG.
61 KIANGSI ROAD.
Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.

Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Tel Nos. C. 3204 and 5816.
CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM

BANKING — SHIPPING — TRAVEL — TRADE
It remained for a great American institution to provide a simple and personal means for protecting the traveler's funds against loss or theft.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES
"Insure" the value and the safety of your money in traveling at home or abroad. Thirty years of world use by travelers has made them "the insured money of all nations." Their value is universally recognized. Convenient, simple, and handy to use, they are an absolute necessity for the traveler, summer vacationist or tourist of the world.

Besides, American Express Travelers' Cheques command for the holder the super-service of the American Express Company's world organization, thru its offices and thousands of correspondents everywhere.

OFFICES IN THE FAR EAST
PEKING Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits
YOKOHAMA TIENTSIN HONGKONG
73 Main St. 27 Victoria Rd. 11 Queens Rd. Central
Kobe CALCUTTA MANILA
31B Akashi-Machi C. 6 Olive Bldgs 36 Escolta
SHANGHAI
8 Kiukiang Road
(Corner Szechuen Road)
Telephone: C. 1977, 1978, 1979

EQUITABLE EASTERN
BANKING CORPORATION

Capital \$2,000,000 U. S. \$2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$800,000 U. S. \$800,000
Head Office: 37 Wall St., New York
Member American Bankers Association

Correspondents
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
New York-London-Paris
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore.
Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
Telephone: C. 1164-Manager
C. 2012-General
C. 1140-T. T. Dept.

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
INTEREST RATES ON APPLICATION
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD
Jas. J. Rogers, Manager.

ORIENTAL SECRET SERVICE

Representatives in all Principal Cities of the World
Crews for Ships Supplied
Uniformed Guards Furnished

Suite 19
15 Nanking Road Telephone C. 6565



THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. (of China) Ltd.
Head Office:—1-3 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.
Branches:—Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Dairen.
Telegrams: "Genlectric." Telephones: Can. 1606 and 1608

CHANG FOONG
FLOUR

"Field Gun"
Brand
Equal to the Best
Imported Flour.

Our Flour is milled from the finest quality Chinese Wheat, and is of the highest grade. Our daily output is about 15,000 bags.

Our Flour is highly commended by all Chinese and foreign consumers. We supply it to all parts of China and any part of Europe.

We solicit your inquiries and patronage; the former will have our immediate attention.

Motor Truck Delivery
CHANG FOONG FLOUR MILL CO.
Head Office, 48A Kiangsi Road: Tel. Central 2120
SHANGHAI

OVOMALTINE

manufactured by
Dr. A. WANDER LTD., BERNE
(Switzerland)

THE WORLD FAMOUS TONIC FOOD
BEVERAGE

for: Convalescents
Rapidly growing children
Expectant & nursing Mothers
Dyspeptics
The Aged
Those who are "run down"
Neurasthenics
Difficult alimentation

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World Suffers From Excess Guardianship, Says Georg Brandes

BY JACOB H. HARTVIG

Georg Brandes is the famous Danish Jew, whose literary productions and lectures in the past fifty years have won world-wide recognition for their merit. Mr. Brandes was eighty years old, February 3. At a celebration of his fiftieth anniversary of his first lecture he addressed a torchlight procession in his honor, and this "Torchlight Speech," acclaimed by critics as a gem of literary effort, is translated herewith by Mr. Hartvig, who has also written an introduction.

Towards the end of the year 1871 the young Georg Brandes commenced his famous private lectures at the University of Copenhagen, his subject being the "Main Currents of the Nineteenth Century Literature."

November, 1921, being the fiftieth anniversary of that first lecture, and being very near his eightieth birthday, yesterday, February 4, was chosen by the scientific, official and academic world, especially of his native city, as an opportune time to bestow upon him honors seldom conferred on an individual, even in countries which have produced a Thorvaldsen, a Holberg, a Tegner, a Bjornson and an Ibsen.

A brilliant torchlight procession was the climax of that memorable day. First there was the lecture. It was on Homer. Brandes enriched it with that rare eloquence and vast knowledge which have won for him a rank all his own. The content of this lecture is so profound and far-reaching that only a book would do justice to a translation of it.

THE TORCHLIGHT PARADE
Then followed a banquet in "Nimble's Assembly Room," (the Dalmonico's of Copenhagen). Towards the end of this banquet strains of martial music and shouting were heard outside. The banqueters rushed from the table to the spacious verandas. It was not long before a parade of thousands, four hundred of whom (the younger students) carried flaming torches, had assembled in front of the building, where a speakers' platform, decorated with flowers, had been erected.

One of the youngest students stepped forward and, as spokesman for all those thus gathered to honor him, eulogized the octogenarian for his half-century labors in the cause of right, light and liberty.

BRANDES' SPEECH
Cheers echoed the speaker's sentiments. Then silence descended upon the multitude. In the glare of the torches, on the speakers' platform, with raised hand, was the inspiring figure of Brandes, his white-haired head bared.

In a clear voice, distinctly audible to the remotest corner of the immense square rang out his solemn admonishment to this and future generations:
"It is now more than seven years that the torches of war have been swung over the earth, devastating mankind and the very work of man."

"The youths of the nations were sent into the fire, which pierced their limbs with shells or ruined their lungs with poison gas."

"Your torches are the torches of peace; they are giving light without incendiary results. The fire in your hands is simply the encouraging symbol of enlightenment, the banishment of darkness, the glorious, joyful message of liberty."

"But the name of liberty is in our days frequently used merely as a pretext. The right to oppress as well as the right to exploit is carried on in the name of liberty, because the enthusiasm for darkness as well as for oppression is strong."

"There never were so many prohibitions, so much guardianship as now. Never were the launchings of individual initiatives so difficult."

DARKNESS AND LIGHT
"The right to oppress is done now in the name of virtue, then in the name of protection, and ultimately in the name of revolution. Even the strictest followers of revolutionary ideas are fighting for restrictions, making believe that they are fighting for light. But enlightenment and liberty are one, though having two physiognomies, such as the double-faced goddess of peace, Janus, combines."

"In the clear sunshine of the day we scarcely notice a big fire. In the darkness we see not only the thin lightning, but the tiny spark—the spark from which conflagrations may arise; but also

there may emerge some masterpiece of genius from the realm of the intellectual world.

"In the darkness which hovers over our time, torches shine like stars—the smoking torch is converted into a divine luminous beaconlight."

"There exists in our time two big partnerships. First, the light extinguishers. They have fine, pious, distinguishing names. Next, the incendiaries, the political incendiaries. They are partly eloquent and inefficient statesmen, partly hateful fanatics."

"Beware of the fraternity of the light extinguishers as well as that of the incendiaries. The days of the individual are counted. But those two fraternities, the light extinguishers and the incendiaries, will never be without representatives."

"Protect the light against extinction! Protect the torch against misuse! Your torches stand as the symbol of youth and festival."

THE PHOENIX OF YOUTH
"Prometheus, when he stole the heavenly fire, gave with this fire hope to humanity. Hope itself is inspiration. Be unbearably life-ward lured in your hope. But what is hope without will power? Be still more unfetteredly affirmative in your will power!"

"Presently you will convert your torches into a bonfire—a fire such as that on which a Jan Huss, a Jeanne d'Arc, a Giordano Bruno, or a Michel Servet were burned by the light extinguishers and the incendiaries in partnership. But on this bonfire no 'heretic' will be burned."

"Over this pyre hovers the old bird Phoenix, with wings shining in purple and gold."

"Always in fifty-year intervals Phoenix throws herself into the bonfire which has been lighted in her nest, only to emerge rejuvenated from her ashes, on wings of purple and gold."

"In his manner ideas are reborn which have been proclaimed for half century, but which are immune to fire—genuine asbestos."

"Through your youth these ideas receive resuscitation."

Yen Cabinet Urges Union, Disarmament And Tariff Reform
Tottering Administration Sends Dying Appeal For Self-Determination

The unification of the nation, disarmament and tariff adjustment were urged in a circular telegram sent out on Tuesday by the Cabinet, acting under instructions of the Acting Premier, W. W. Yen.

The message cites the case of Eniand and Ireland abandoning their differences and coming to terms with each other and submits that China, having no such hindrance between the North and South, should at once unify.

The Washington Conference has required the pledge of all participating nations to limit their armament and expressed a desire that China should reduce her number of troops, which at present is far too many for useful service. Plans should at once be formulated for their reduction, the message states.

The eight other powers participating at the Washington Conference had co-operated with China in effecting an increase in the tariff rate of China. China, therefore, should at once adjust her own financial system and make herself worthy of the consideration of the friendly powers.

Ford Out To Beat Wall Street, He Says
(Special To The China Press)

Detroit, March 17.—Henry Ford broke a two months silence on the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant question today, by saying:

"If it is the last thing I do, I'll exert every resource at my influence and command to keep the hands of Wall Street off the Muscle Shoals project."

"I intend to perpetuate it as a great example to the American people. I believe that if the people once catch the idea of what water power means, they will never again submit to the proposition that to get power, they must pay tribute to Wall Street."

Deaths By Alcohol Jumps Fifty P.C.

In Other Respects Mortality Rate Was Lowest In History

New York, Feb. 5.—Deaths from alcoholism increased 50 percent in 1921 against 1920, in the experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which announces that in other respects 1921 had the lowest death rate ever recorded in the United States and Canada.

The rate was 8.54 per thousand lives, a rate indicated by statistics based on the experience of nearly 14,000,000 industrial policy holders. This is lower by 13.7 percent than the 1920 death rate, and lower by 31.9 percent than the death rate in 1911.

The death rate has been cut chiefly because fewer victims were being claimed by tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, Bright's disease and industrial accidents.

"In the period of eleven years," the company says, "mortality from tuberculosis has been cut almost

in half. This in itself is an unparalleled accomplishment in the history of public health. But more amazing still is the fact that the decline is continuing at an increasing rate from year to year. Despite the fact that it was marked by a business depression, unemployment and other consequences, 1921 showed a greater decline in the tuberculosis death rate than any year on record. We have no better evidence of the effectiveness of the public health movement for the control of tuberculosis."

"The lower death rates for organic heart disease and for Bright's disease are additional evidences that the public health work of the last twenty years has been effective in reducing the incidence of the infectious diseases and local infections."

"One cause of death which resulted in greater ravages than ever in 1921 is said to have been the automobile."

"For ten successive years," the bulletin continues, "the death rate from this cause has registered an increase. The 1921 death rate is more than five times that recorded for 1911; it is four times as high as the 1912 figure; it is more than

twice as high as the death rate recorded for 1915, and 61 percent higher than the figure for the year 1918. The control of the rising death rate from this cause is one of the unsolved problems of police and accident prevention work in American cities. There is small consolation in the fact that the number of automobiles has also increased, and that, in consequence, there are fewer deaths in automobile accidents per automobile in operation than there were five or ten years ago. The outstanding fact is that, whether being killed by the first or fifth or tenth automobile, the number of deaths caused by motor vehicles and the automobile death rate continue to grow year after year."

"The most conspicuous bad spot in the record of the year is the increased death rate for diphtheria. The mortality from this disease was higher than in any year since 1917. This is all the more deplorable because the means for suppression of case incidence and case fatality should be known to every health officer and every physician in the United States and Canada."

"The scarlet fever rate was higher than for any year since 1914."

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

LEWIS J. SELZNICK presents

Clara Kimball Young

"The Foolish Virgin"

by THOMAS DIXON



Life is built upon realities, not romance; this is the theme of "The Foolish Virgin." Thomas Dixon's famous novel that has been screened as Miss Clara Kimball Young's second Selznick Picture offering. The story deals with a young girl whose ideas of life are founded on the romantic works of fiction which she is so fond of reading. She is deceived into marrying a man with criminal tendencies who, possessed of a lust for money becomes a burglar.

Her efforts to redeem the man she loves lead to many intensely dramatic situations with a powerful climax.

Matinee Today, March 19th Showing

"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN"

and a Two Part MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Miss SARAH FRANK Will Appear in NEW DANCES at the MATINEE

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"The Girl with The Personality"

In Latest Popular Songs And Original Dances.

Chic, Fascinating, Lots of Pep.

During Dinner and Supper.

TEA DANCE From 4:30 To 7:30

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WEST 2279 and WEST 802



HURRAH !!! TARZAN

IS BACK AGAIN! SEE HIM
BEAT UP THE BLACKMAIL
GANG AND THEN BATTLE
WITH THE VICIOUS LION
BARE-HANDED.

THE ELEPHANT AND APES
WERE HIS FRIENDS—A
POWERFUL MASTER WAS
TARZAN—



THE REVENGE OF TARZAN
GOLDWYN 23-1 Col.

Goldwyn Pictures
Corporation presents
at the

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Commencing Thursday Next, March 23rd.

"THE REVENGE OF TARZAN"

A THRILLING MELODRAMA OF THE JUNGLE



THE REVENGE OF TARZAN
GOLDWYN

"THE REVENGE OF TARZAN"

From the Famous Story by

EDGAR RICE
BOURROUCHS

Is a sequel to and far greater
than the other Tarzan stories.

Millions have read the adventures
of this ape man Tarzan, who in
this picture casts aside respect-
ability and plunges into the hidden
dangers of the jungle to avenge
the wrongs of his people.

IT'S STRONGER!
IT'S MORE DRAMATIC!
IT PACKS A PUNCH!

See this spectacular melodrama
of the jungle.



THE REVENGE OF TARZAN
GOLDWYN 23-1 Col.

HIGH CLASS
PASTRY COOK

BIANCHI

23 HANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

Face The Facts In Regard To France—Gen. Maurice

BY GEN. SIR F. MAURICE
(One of the Foremost Military Strategists of England, in an Article in the London Daily News.)

"Unless the Problem of France's Fears for Her Security is Settled, the Probabilities are That Another European War Will Break Out. A Treaty Addendum to the League Covenant Providing for Reducing Land Armaments and Limiting the Liability of European Signatories to Europe, American to America and Asiatic to Asia, in the Sending of Troops to Enforce Peace, Could Be Made to Satisfy the Anxieties of France."

It is a very little use arguing whether France's fears for her security are well founded or not. England must face the fact that these fears exist, and are very real. It is obvious that until France is satisfied as to her security no real progress can be made with the land disarmament of Europe.

It is equally obvious that unless this problem is settled within the next few years the probabilities are that another European war will break out, for the tendency of French policy will be to strike at Germany before the latter has again become militarily formidable. It is possible today to find plenty of seriously minded Frenchmen who argue that owing to the failure of the Treaty of Versailles some such development is inevitable.

From the first France has never regarded the Covenant of the League of Nations as offering her adequate guarantees. M. Clemenceau demanded, as the price of his acceptance of the Covenant, a tripartite treaty between France, Great Britain and the United States. This treaty collapsed when the United States fell out, but when the Washington Conference was first mooted there were high hopes in France that America would reconsider her position and give France the guarantees for which she asked.

ALLIANCE IMPOSSIBLE
It was therefore a bitter disappointment when M. Briand came home without any guarantee in his pocket. There is not the slightest prospect that England shall enter into a definite alliance with France, but it would be senseless on England's part to let things drift and to ignore the very reasonable grounds for anxiety which exist in France.

There is a solution, which should be seriously examined and at once. The last assembly of the League of Nations unanimously accepted the report of its Commission of Disarmament, which commission recommended that a program of disarmament should be prepared in the form of a treaty, the idea underlying this proposal clearly being to give more precision to the guarantees furnished by the Covenant. There is no doubt but that those guarantees are at present too general and too vague.

The United States rejected the Covenant primarily because she was not prepared to accept a liability to send troops to any part of the world at the call of the Council of the League. France has never been satisfied with the Covenant because she has never felt assured that aid will be forthcoming in time to save her frontier provinces from invasion. Both these objections can be met by a treaty which should be an addendum to the Covenant.

THE BIGGEST ARMY
This treaty should in the first place require the signatories to undertake to reduce their land armaments to an agreed scale on the analogy of the Washington agreement. The most important event at Washington has been the acceptance by the chief naval Powers of an agreed ratio of capital ships, and there is no reason why that principle, once accepted, should not be given wider application. Equally there is no reason why such an agreement should not leave France the chief military Power in Europe just as the Washington agreement leaves Britain the chief naval Power in Europe.

At the same time it should ensure a very real reduction of

land armaments. In the second place, the treaty should provide for prompt aid in the event of a threat of aggression to all the signatories who agree to reduce their land armaments and for that purpose the Council of the League should be provided with the means and powers to prepare plans for action by the signatories against an aggressor, and for seeing that the terms of the treaty as regards armaments are observed. In the third place, the treaty should limit the liability of European signatories to Europe, of American signatories to America, and of Asiatic signatories to Asia, under Asiatic signatories being included those European Powers with Asiatic interests of territories.

A treaty on these lines, which should embrace Germany and all members of the League of Nations, could be made to satisfy the anxieties of France, and to result in a real reduction of land armaments.

Hair Produces Longevity, Says Tolstoi's Cousin

Chicago, Feb. 4.—If you want to live to be 100 or more, just catch the air vibrations in your hair.

Such was the advice given today by Baron Eugene Forsten, Russian scientist and cousin of Leo Tolstoi.

"The matter of living to be 100 or even 120 years is the simplest thing in the world," said the former millionaire, in an interview in his hotel suite today. "Just look at me. I am sixty. Do I look more than forty?" He was told that he did not.

"Well, that is because I have learned the life principles—the great forces which keep men young."

He spread his hands apart and took a deep breath. "Look. What do you see?" "Nothing," he was told.

"That's right," the Baron continued. "All you see is air. But there are vibrations there—vibrations of energy which can be photographed. They are merely waiting for you to open yourself to them by proper thought and harmony. Do so, and they will pour into your body, renewing your cells and keeping you young."

"But how do they get in?" he was asked. "They get in through the hair," came the quick reply. "Think how many great men you know who are hairy."

Sampson was suggested. "Yes, and there was Leo Tolstoi and Shaw. It was not the hair that made my cousin great. That is not what I mean. His greatness made him in harmony with the laws of nature and they poured their energy into him through his hair. They even knew that there might be additional channels for reaching him with inspiration and energy."

"But how about the baldheaded man?" he was asked. "Do they have to get all the fun they can as soon as possible on the old front row?"

"No, no, no. If they will stand in the air more they would get hair. Besides it is not the length of the hair that counts but the number of hairs."

"You have read of the miracles in the Bible. They were merely performed through the mysterious universal energy that is waiting to pour in through the hair to each human body that is in harmony with them."

Says Sawbones Made Poor Guess



MISS May Morrison, of New York, has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against Dr. Julius Bondy, alleging "wrong diagnosis." Morrison alleges that Dr. Bondy diagnosed her illness as cramps when she was suffering from acute gangrenous appendicitis.

REVOLUTION 'N BRITISH EAST AFRICA; 20 SHOT

Trouble Breaks Out Over Arrest Of An Indian

(China Press Service)
London, March 17.—Dispatches from Nairobi say that there has been a fierce and widespread revolution in which 20 have been killed and 30 wounded when a mob attempted to rescue an Indian who had been arrested.

(Reuter's Service)
Nairobi, March 17.—Thousands of Kikuyus marched into Nairobi this morning demanding the release of a prominent native agitator who had been arrested. Serious disturbances developed. Armed police were powerless to move the crowds who were stopping richas and forcing Europeans to alight and walk. Europeans were summoned and fired with rifles, killing and wounding a number of natives.

London, March 17.—The Colonial Office reports that 15 natives were killed in the Nairobi rioting. There were no Government casualties. The position is now orderly.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the T. K. K. s.s. Taiyo Maru, for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 3.30 p.m.

TOMORROW
The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Chohel Maru, for Dalren will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, March 21, 1922
The tender conveying passengers and baggage only on board the Ellerman Line s.s. City of Simla, for Marseilles and London will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru, for Tsingtao and Dalren will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on March 14, 1922.

Butcher's Meat
Beef per lb. 15-22
Mutton " 17-22
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-32

Fish
Bream per lb. 20-25
Cod " 20-25
Mandarin " 30-40
Mackerel " 30-40
Pomfrot " 40-50
Salmon " 25-30
Small " none
Sole " 25-30
Whitebait " 20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs
Deer each none
Eggs per doz. 25-30
Fowl per lb. 20-25
Geese each \$1.20-\$1.60
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Pigeons " 22-25
Plover " none
Quail " 30-35
Snipe " 20-25
Teal " 18-20
Turkey per lb. 40-45
Woodcock each 50-60
Wild Duck " 40-50
Duck " \$1.00-\$1.20
Wild Geese " 50-60
Wild Pigeon " none

Fruit
Apricots per lb. none
Apples " 22-25
Bananas " 10-12
Chestnuts " 12-14
Cherries " none
Coconuts each 15-18
Figs per doz. none
Grapes per lb. none
Lemons each 8-10
Lichees per lb. none
Mangoes each none
Mangosteens per doz. none
Oranges per lb. 12-16
Peaches per lb. none
Pears " 12-14
Persimmons " none
Pineapples " none
Pumpkins each 25-30
Pumpkins per lb. none
Pumpkins per lb. none
Walnuts per lb. none

Vegetables
Artichokes per lb. 2-3
Asparagus per doz. none
Bamboo Shoots per lb. 15-20
Beetroot per bunch 3-4
Broad Beans " 5-6
Cabbage each 8-15
Carrots per bunch 6-8
Cauliflower each 15-20
Celery per bunch 10-12
EGG plant per lb. 10-12
French Beans " 20-25
Green Corn each none
Lentils per bunch 4-5
Mushrooms per lb. none
Onions per lb. 10-15
Parsnips per bunch 8-10
Peas per lb. 12-15

Potatoes per pic. \$4.50-\$5.00
Radishes " 1-3
Spinach per lb. 2-3
Tomatoes " 10-15
Turnips per bunch 2-3
Grain And Flour
Flour American 50 lbs. \$5.00
Flour Shanghai per 50 lbs. \$3.30
Bran per 114 lbs. \$3.80
Barley " \$4.90

Rice per 200 lbs. \$12.00
Milk
Chinese dairies per bottle \$0.17
Foreign dairies per bottle \$0.20
Fuel
House Coal per ton Tls. 17.00
Firewood per 40 bundles \$1.00
Store Coal " Tls. 18.00
E. Kilner, Chief Inspector.

ISIS THEATRE TO-NIGHT, THE LAST NIGHT

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

CONSTANCE TALMADGE in Salisbury Field's

"WEDDING BELLS"

A play of "I will," "I won't," "I can't"



Also Mack Sennett's Bathing Beauties comedy "SHE SIGHED BY THE SEASIDE"

Matinee To-day at 3 p.m. "MARSHALL JOFFRE'S VISIT TO SHANGHAI"

DOROTHY GISH in "Little Meena's Romance" and "HIDDEN DANGERS" Epi. 13 and 14.

ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Monday March 20th, Tuesday and Wednesday

Beautiful and Charming

ARLINE PRETTY



"A Woman in Grey"

A SUPER SERIAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR

A serial feature which is entirely different from the old type serials. It has been produced along feature lines under the masterful direction of James Vincent, in fifteen episodes, 31 parts.

Love, Romance and Adventure mingle in alluring fashion and the element of breathless suspense dominates in each episode.

Episode 1: "The House of Mystery"
Episode 2: "The Dagger of Death"

Also Presenting the final episode of "HIDDEN DANGERS"

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight! Tonight!
JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS

ROBERT WARWICK

IN "Secret Service"

No dramatic play, written, spoken or screened has ever approached the romantic interest of "Secret Service." In it are love, suspense, action and surprise. Featuring

ROBERT WARWICK

Supported by Theodore Roberts and Wanda Hawley.

"SECRET SERVICE" will hold you in breathless suspense 6 PARTS 6

Matinee Today at 4 p.m. Showing VIVIAN MARTIN IN "THE HOME TOWN GIRL"

Matinee on Sunday, March 19th ROBERT WARWICK IN "SECRET SERVICE" and Two New Episodes of "THE GREY SEAL"

AT THE APOLLO

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 20th, 21st and 22nd

VIVID, STIRRING, DRAMA. A FASCINATING ROMANCE

"THE LURE OF EGYPT"

FROM THE FAMOUS NOVEL "THERE WAS A KING IN EGYPT"

By Norma Lorimer

SOMETHING ATTRACTIVELY DISTINCTIVE

Will hold you with its glowing action
Will enthral you by its dramatic climax
Will please you with its startling romance.

YOU'LL SAY

"THE LURE OF EGYPT"

IS A REAL PHOTOPLAY. SEE IT.

The brilliant cast includes the most polished villain in pictures

ROBERT McKIM

Booking at Robinson's

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
REALART SPECIAL PICTURE

LOVE, LYRIC & PURE DRAMA!

"A CUMBERLAND ROMANCE"

Starring the most attractive blonde MARY MILES MINTER.

THE STORY OF A GIRL WHO DIDN'T KNOW HOW TO FLIRT, BUT DID KNOW HOW TO SHOOT.

Suppose a girl has two lovers. Of course, most girls have more than that, but we will suppose this particular girl has just two. And she really loves them both, one because she has known him all her life, and she's so used to him, the other because she's just met him and he's such a wonderful novelty. Now how can she decide which one to choose for her partner in that merry dance called marriage?

One certain method of finding out the exact state of her heart is to point a gun at each man. The one she jumps in front of to protect is very likely the one she's like to live with, since she's willing to die for him. At any rate that is the method to help the heroine of "A Cumberland Romance" to read her own heart.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE MARY MILES MINTER

in THIS BEAUTIFUL PICTURE ENTITLED

"A Cumberland Romance"

Booking at Robinson's

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

ALICE BRADY IN

"THE DARK LANTERN" 6 Parts

"The Flaming Disk" Epis. 7th & 8th

TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST NIGHT

For our special Comedy programme!

HAROLD LLOYD

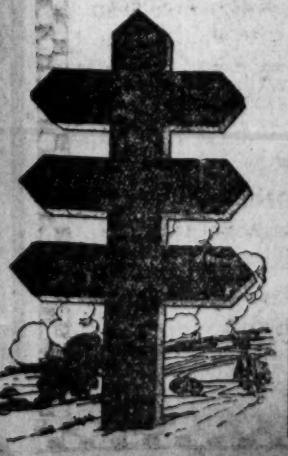
IN

"AMONG THOSE PRESENT"

MADGE KENNEDY

IN

"The Girl with the Jazz Heart"



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will sell by Public Auction within the premises

NO. 8 PARK LANE

On Monday, 20th March at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND SUNDRIEScontained therein
HALL—Mirror back hat & umbrella stand, Coir matting, Picture
&c.DINING ROOM—Carpet, American cloth double spring Couch &
Arm Chairs, Coloured Pictures, Chinese Pictures, Oak Carved
Sideboard, Collarette, Extension dining table and Chairs to
match, Japanese Vases, Chinese Porcelain Vases, Iron Mantel
Clock, Oscillating table fan, Brass ware ornaments, Crockery
& Glass ware, flower stand &c.BEDROOMS—Double mirror door wardrobe, Mirror back dressing
table, Chest of drawers, Marble top washstands, Chairs,
pedestals, Wooden double bedstead, Brass mounted Single
bedstead, White enamelled double bedstead, Wardrobe, Round
table, Arm chairs, Toilet crockery, Tientsin Carpet, Filling
cabinet, &c.Cooking stove, Cooking utensils, Ice chest &c.
On view Sunday the 19th.

Monday 20th March in Rear Salesroom at 10 a.m.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LADY'S & GENT'S CLOTH-
ING ETC ETC.

Including

IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS, leather Trunk, black enamel
double bed, Tennis Rackets, Perambulator, Rattan Go-Cart, Music
Books, Japanese screen Gramophone records, Book shelf, cane
seated chairs, Commodore, CHILD'S BLACK ENAMEL BRASS
MOUNTED COT, white painted wardrobe, chest of drawers, 35 x 4
straight side Motor tyres, pictures, bevelled mirror door wardrobe
Bookcase, bevelled mirror back dressing table, small Organ, Show
case, Curios, E. P. Ware, and a long list of Sundries.

also

LADY'S & GENT'S NEW BOOTS & SHOES.
LADY'S & GENT'S CLOTHING.

IN FRONT SALESROOM

Wednesday March 22nd at 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & SUNDRIES

Comprising—

Wall Clock, Cloth covered sofa, LARGE AXMINSTER CAR-
PET, NEW DRESSING GOWNS, Good assortment of new Table
& Bed Linen, Lavatory basins, Pathe gramophone records, TIEN-
TSIN CARPET, NEW WHITE KASHMIR EMBROIDERED RUGS,
Indian Brass ware, Single iron bed, CHILDS ROCKING HORSE,
Amber & Chinese Necklaces, Baby bath & stand, Childs Cot, Baby
adjustable chair, FOLDING GO CART, Baby Basket, Wicker
trunk, BOOCHOW CURTAINS, SATIN CUSHIONS, Gas Radiator,
Wardrobe, Mirror back dressing Table, Sundry JEWELLERY,
FRENCH PERFUMES, Pictures & Frames, GOOD WATER
COLOURS, Cooking utensils, Chinese Scrolls, FINE ASSORT-
MENT OF NEW NOVELS,

also

1 OLIVER TYPEWRITER.
RED SEAL GRAMAPHONE RECORDS.

NEW HOT BLAST STOVES.

1-3 Cyl. 5 to 7 H. P. "INDIAN" MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDE
CAR

On view Tuesday.

Sundry Goods Auction are held in our Godown in rear every
Wednesday, Goods sent to-day may be included in the sale.On Wednesday, March 22nd, at 2.30 p.m.
17 Cases Umbrella, Laying, Handles & Frame 1 Bale Indian Cotton
yarn count 21s, 3 Cases Enamel Goods, 30 Cases Lemon Juice, 8
Colla Hemp Rope, 4 Cases Glass Jars & Tin Covers, 2 Cases Tintex,
12 Dosen Tins Chocolate 12 Tins Sugar Almond, 1 Case Cigarette,
151 Bottles Assorted Dyes, 50 Glass Wares, 3 Cases Hair Brush
Handles, 7 Cases Paint Brush Handles, 10 Pieces Rugs, 1 Case
Pins, And a long line of sundry Rubber Sheets, Artificial Flowers,
Hairnets, Tassels, Napkin Rings, Curtains, Cushion, Strawbraid,
Tools Slippers, Shoes, Lantern, 10 wooden Boxes, Yellow Silk,
Matting, Coffee Bean, Toys, Butt on, Necklaces etc., etc.

IMPORTANT CURIO AUCTION

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED

will sell by Public Auction—

On Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 24th March,
Commencing at 10 a.m. and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.THE UNIQUE COLLECTION OF CHINESE CURIOS
belonging to the well known connoisseur and collector
MR. J. MELCHIORcomprising potteries and porcelains of the Han, Tang, Sung, Yuan
and Ming Dynasties, vases, bowls and numerous figures, also some
valuable old Chinese furniture and porcelain from the

TSING DYNASTY

all guaranteed to belong to the periods named, according to
Shanghai Experts.On View Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th, 21st and 22nd
March.

FORWARD AUCTION

MONDAY 27th MARCH AT 149 AVENUE DUBAIL
HOUSE AUCTIONTHURSDAY 6th APRIL AT 671 RUE RATARD HOUSE AUCTION.
House Auction, 28th March at 562 Avenue Joffre. Superior and
Artistic Furniture.L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-
sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want
Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

W. FUNDER & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, and
APPRAISERS.Favoured with instruction from Messrs. Burkhardt, Amdam & Co.,
the Mortgagees in possession of the properties of the Hsin Nih
New World Co. (The Mortgagees)
will sell at its officesat
No. 49 KIANGSE ROADThe Amusement Halls of the said Hsin Nih New World Co.
together with all its properties consisting of residua of leases,
buildings, furniture, fixtures and effects in one block as a going
concern.The particulars of the said properties, the date and the con-
ditions of sale will be published later.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents,
Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal
MerchantsWill sell by Public Auction within
their GodownCorner of Szechuen & Klukiang
RoadsOn Tuesday, the 21st March, 1922
at 2.30 p.m.

SUNDY GOODS

Comprising—

Iron wheel barrows, needles,
pins, clips, glass flower vases,
soda acids, showcases, shoe
leather, paper cardboard, paper
letter files, 20 rolls conglomus,
etc., etc., etc.One kerosine engine complete in
good running order

20 cases mineral water

On view date of sale

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents,
Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal
MerchantsWill sell by Public Auction within
their Salesroom

NO. 49 KIANGSE ROAD

On Wednesday, the 22nd March
1922

at 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
ETC.

Comprising—

Oak stained bevel-edged mirror
hat and umbrella stands, silk
tapestry covered drawing room
suits in teak frames, velvet
covered double spring Chester-
field couch and easy chairs, center
table, jardiniere stands, curio
cabinets, oak stained bevel-edged
mirror back dining room suites,
roll-top desks, chairs, letter files,
teak and oak wood bevel-edged
mirror back bedroom suites
Double and single Simmon's bed
steads, tapestry covered double
spring couch and easy chairs,
blackwood porcelain inlaid panel
high screens, Teakwood morris
chair with tapestry cushion, oil
painting in gilt frame, photo-
graph in mahogany stained
frame, lace curtains, marble
clocks, bronze figures, vases, or-
naments, glass and crockery ware,
etc., etc., etc.

also

One fine toned cottage piano (by
J. & H. Moore)One very old violin by Amcity,
Italy, 1640—

One Fire proof Iron safe

(2) A quantity of new E. P.
Ware(1) Two Hornless gramophones
with record cabinet

On view, Tuesday, the 21st inst.

Auction of Sundry Cargo

NOEL, MURRAY & CO.

LIMITED

WILL SELL AT SALESROOM

On Monday, the 20th March 1922,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Overcoating, New Towels, Gloves,
Trimnings, Umbrellas, Electric
Lamps, (240 Volts, 16 C.P.)
Black Leather, Tartaric Acid,
French Chalk, Glazed Trans-
parent Paper (20" x 30") Pond's
Vanishing Cream, Leather Bags,
Kerosine Oil Stoves, Tea Kettles,
Tea Sets, Cigar Cases, Imita-
tion Leather Money Purses,
Bolts and Nuts (1/2" x 2" and 3/4"
x 3") Countersunk Rivets (1/2" x
1 1/2", 3/4" x 1 1/2", 1" x 2" and 1 1/4"
x 2 1/4"), Swiss Cheese, Chocolate,
Flour, etc., etc.

also

10 Cases Aniline Dyes
(Green Crystals, Brilliant Scar-
let 3 R. Diamant Violet PFRN,
Brown, Pure Soluble Blue 2, etc.)

2 Cases Striped Shirts

3 Cases Black Viennas

2 Cases "Globe" Metal Polish

2 Drums Olive Oil

On View Morning of Sale.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS

It is time for us to take our
souls as well as our naves in
hand.—The Congregationalist.When a doctrine takes first
place in our thought, it takes
that place which is Christ's alone.
—Rev. Roland Allen.The needs of peace are just as
vital and far more continuous
than the needs of war.—Bishop
Charles D. Williams.A real patriot at the polls may
do as much for his country as
the patriot on the field.—The
Universalist Leader.The faculty of law should have
its street corner preachers seek-
ing to erect in the mind of the
man in the street some sense of
the inviolableness of personal
discipline and social order.—
John A. Hutton, M. A., D. D.There is a conference to be
held at Genoa. It will be the
greatest international conference
ever held. All the nations of
Europe have been invited to come
to it. Why have they all been
invited? Because we want to
end these wars and rumors of
wars. Rumors of wars are just
as bad, or almost as bad, for
international business as war
itself.—David Lloyd George.

Phone for Sample Selections

of embroideries, handmade underwear,
pongees and everything in silk.

Our prices are Right

THE CHARLE & CO.
F. 93 Bubbling Well Rd. Opp. Race Course
Phone C. 5634

SHANGHAI WATCH & CLOCK Co.

71, Nanking Road.

We have in stock all descriptions of
Clocks and Watches.

Genuine goods and moderate prices.

Cash Sale 20% discount

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CODE BOOKS

A. B. C. Code, 5th edition. Mex. \$30.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th edition (Improved) 35.00
A. B. C. Code, 6th edition (Five-Letter) 40.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code book. (New edition) 35.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code book. (Pocket edition) 25.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code book. (Improved) 50.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code book. (2-Letter) 75.00
Western Union Code book. (Five-Letter Words) 75.00
Lieber's Code book. (Five-Letter Words) 45.00
Peterson's International Banking Code. Five-Letter 45.00

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111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Tel. C. 3510.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

SAVOY HOTEL

MODERATE RATES

A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH
EXCELLENT SERVICE AND
SUPERIOR CUISINE

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

RUGS!!!

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS

CHINESE CARPETS & RUGS FACTORY

TOWN OFFICE:

163, BROADWAY

WESTERN COOPERAGE CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDFIR AND WHITE OAK

QUALITY BARREL SHOOKS

CABLE ADDRESS: HARDFIR.
CODES: BENTLEY'S
& A.B.C. 5th ED.FOR PRICES & INFORMATION
ADDRESS:
Wm. W. EASTMAN,
ASTOR HOUSE, SHANGHAI.

Bronzed Beauty

PRINCESS White Deer, an eyes upon. "Her figure is more
Indian dancer, has been
picked by Sally James Farnham,
noted sculptress, as the most
perfect beauty she has ever laidbeautiful than her face," said
Mrs. Farnham. "I am talking of
proportions."

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C		Altair	Fr. Gunboat
2 N B	Mar. 9	Baily	Fr. Gunboat
0 D	Feb. 24	Bee	Br. Gunboat
B N B	Mar. 10	Carlisle	Br. Gunboat
1 C	Mar. 4	Craonne	Fr. Gunboat
	Feb. 2	Merritt	Am. Transport
K L Y B	Nov. 25	Sab Caboto	Ital. Gunboat
U.S.N.B.	Mar. 15	Villalobos	Am. Gunboat

Shipping Items

YANGTZE PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left
Hankow on Thursday and is due
in Shanghai this morning.The C.N. s.s. Chungking left
Hankow on Thursday and is due
in Shanghai this morning.The C.M. s.s. Kiangteng left
Hankow on Friday and is due in
Shanghai tomorrow morning.The C.N. s.s. Woosung left
Hankow on Friday and is due in
Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Han-

kow yesterday and is due in
Shanghai on Tuesday.The I.C. s.s. Eang will leave
Hankow today and is due in
Shanghai on Wednesday.The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave
Hankow today and is due in
Shanghai on Wednesday.The S.P. s.s. Tehsing will leave
Hankow tomorrow and is due in
Shanghai on Thursday.The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave
Hankow tomorrow and is due in
Shanghai on Thursday.The I.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave
Hankow tomorrow and is due in
Shanghai on Thursday.The C.M. s.s. Luency will leave
Hankow tomorrow and is due in
Shanghai on Thursday.The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoe will leave
Hankow on Tuesday and is
due in Shanghai on Friday.The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave
Hankow on Tuesday and is
due in Shanghai on Friday.The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave
Hankow on Tuesday and is
due in Shanghai on Friday.The I.C. s.s. Eang will leave
Hankow today and is due in
Shanghai on Wednesday.The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave
Hankow today and is due in
Shanghai on Wednesday.The S.P. s.s. Tehsing will leave
Hankow tomorrow and is due in
Shanghai on Thursday.The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave
Hankow tomorrow and is due in
Shanghai on Thursday.The I.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave
Hankow tomorrow and is due in
Shanghai on Thursday.The C.M. s.s. Luency will leave
Hankow tomorrow and is due in
Shanghai on Thursday.The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoe will leave
Hankow on Tuesday and is
due in Shanghai on Friday.The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave
Hankow on Tuesday and is
due in Shanghai on Friday.The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave
Hankow on Tuesday and is
due in Shanghai on Friday.The I.C. s.s. Wingsang is due
to arrive in Shanghai from Hong-
kong direct tomorrow morn-
ing.The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang is due
to arrive in Shanghai from Hong-
kong and Swatow this afternoon.The C.M. s.s. Kwangshah left
Hongkong for Shanghai on Wed-
nesday.The C. M. s.s. Kungling left
Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Foo-
chow on Friday and is due in
Shanghai today.The S. M. R. s.s. Chohai Maru is
due to arrive in Shanghai from
Dairen this morning and will
call for the same port by way of
Tsingtao at 3 o'clock tomorrow
afternoon. The tender with pas-
sengers will leave the Customs
jetty at 2 o'clock.The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Dai-
ren for Shanghai on Thursday.The C.M. s.s. Yushun will leave
Dairen for Shanghai today.The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is
due to arrive in Shanghai from
Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow
morning and will call for the same
ports at 6 o'clock Tuesday morn-
ing. The tender with outgoing
passengers and baggage will
leave the Customs jetty at 5
o'clock tomorrow night.The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro
Maru left Moji for Shanghai
on Friday and is due to dock at
the N. Y. K. Wharf today.The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru
will leave Moji for Shanghai to-
morrow and is due to dock at the
N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.The P. & O. s.s. Nagpore, from
Bombay, was expected to leave
Singapore for Hongkong and
Shanghai early April.The B.I. s.s. Torilla, from Cal-
cutta on March 1, was expected to
leave Hongkong for Shanghai
on Friday.The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia which
sailed from Bombay on March 1,
is expected to leave Hongkong for
Shanghai tomorrow.The H. A. Line m.v. Muenster-
land, from Hamburg, left Sues on
March 1 and is due to arrive in
Shanghai early April.The Glen Line m.v. Glenapp is
expected to arrive in Shanghai
on March 28.The Glen Line s.s. Carnarvon-
shire is due to arrive in Shanghai
from London and Genoa on April
21.The P. & O. s.s. Phaeay left
London at 2 p.m. on March 1
and is due to arrive in Shanghai
on April 12.The P. & O. s.s. Dongola was
due to leave London on Friday
and is expected to arrive in Shang-
hai on April 25.The Ellerman Line s.s. City of
Simla was due to arrive in Shang-
hai from Japan yesterday and will
call for Marseilles and London
on Tuesday, the 21st. The
tender with passengers and hand-
baggage only, will leave the Custom
jetty at 11 o'clock Tuesday
morning. Heavy baggage must be
delivered to the lighter at the
Customs jetty between 8:30 a.m.
and 11:30 p.m. tomorrow.The M.M. s.s. Amazonas which
sailed from Marseilles on Feb. 24
with mails, is due to arrive at
Saigon on Wednesday, the 22nd
and is expected to arrive in Shang-
hai on April 3.The P. & O. s.s. Novara which
sailed from London on February
2, left Hongkong Friday morn-
ing and is due to arrive in Shang-
hai tomorrow morning. The
Novara will dock at the Shanghai
and Hongkong Wharf.The Blue Funnel s.s. Anchises,
from Liverpool, left Hongkong on
Thursday and is due to arrive in
Shanghai about noon today.The liner will dock at the Holt's
Wharf, Pootung.The M. M. s.s. Cordillera, with
the French mails of February 19,
left Hongkong at 8 o'clock Fri-
day morning and is due to arrive
in Shanghai about 2 o'clock tomor-
row afternoon. The liner will dock
at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf.The Adl. Line s.s. Bay State was
scheduled to sail from Seattle
yesterday and is due to arrive
in Shanghai by way of Yokoh-
ama and Kobe on April 4.The Ellerman Line s.s. City of
Oran is due to arrive in Shanghai
from New York via Sues on Mar-
ch 25 and is bringing cargo of the
City of Tokio to this port.The Adl. Line s.s. Dryden, from
New York, left Honolulu for Yokohama on March 13.The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru was
due to leave San Francisco yester-
day and is expected to arrive in
Shanghai by way of Honolulu and
Japan ports on April 13.The P. M. s.s. Empire State
arrived in Shanghai from Hong-
kong Friday afternoon and is
docked at the China Merchants
Central Wharf. The liner will sail
for San Francisco at 2 o'clock this
afternoon and is due to arrive
there by way of Kobe, Yokohama
and Honolulu on April 7.The T. K. K. s.s. Taiyo Maru
which sailed from San Francisco
on February 28, left Nagasaki at
5 o'clock Friday afternoon and
was due to arrive off Woosung at 3
o'clock this morning. The
tender with incoming passengers
and mails is expected to reach the
Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock
this morning. The liner will
call for Hongkong direct, and
passengers and baggage for Hong-
kong, will leave the jetty at
3:30 o'clock this afternoon.The Adl. Line s.s. Elkton, from
New York, left Kobe for Shanghai
on Thursday.The Adl. Line s.s. Wenatchee,
with a full cargo and passengers,
and 1,100 sacks of mail from
Seattle on March 4, arrived at
Yokohama Friday night and is
expected to arrive in Shanghai on
Wednesday.The Adl. Line s.s. Wenatchee,
with a full cargo and passengers,
and 1,100 sacks of mail from
Seattle on March 4, arrived at
Yokohama Friday night and is
expected to arrive in Shanghai on
Wednesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wenatchee,

What Has Happened to the Sun?

Probably Suffering from "Boils" Six Times Wider Than the Earth, Declare Scientists Who Are Inclined to Attribute Our Very Unusual Weather to Recent Solar and Lunar Disturbances and Eruptions

WHAT is the matter with the universe?

There is something awry somewhere—but what?

Did the five years of almost incessant cannonading—the barrage, the drumfire, the terrific detonations of huge shells—did all this cause terrestrial disturbances sufficient to make the moon anticipate its regular schedule by 12 miles? Was it sufficient to cause other terrestrial aberrations?

At first glance such a supposition appears absurd, yet there is a possibility that perhaps cynical science, which "must be shown" is too skeptical for once. A pebble thrown into a pond causes a ripple which expands in constantly enlarging circles. The shot of a pistol causes air waves which expand as they travel into space. And the cannonading of the war did the same thing on a tremendously exaggerated scale.

Did the disturbances to the air and streamant ether cause the moon to deflect from its course; did they cause electrical manifestations not scheduled in the catalogue of science?

That there is something askew with nature seems evident from a number of manifestations too positive to be ignored.

During 1921 there were 1,048 degrees of excess temperature, that is, the average daily temperature for the entire six months was 5 1/4 degrees above normal.

The greatest spots known to astronomy were visible on the sun. One measured 150,000 miles in circumference.

The moon speeded up in its course until it was twelve miles ahead of its schedule and considerably off the beaten path.

A hole was burned in an Atlantic cable two miles beneath the surface and several hundred miles from shore.

At Kaitstad, Sweden, and at Brewster, N. Y., electric switchboards were burned the same night by stray electric currents.

Strangest of all, wireless telegraphy and

wireless telephony were in no way interrupted and interference was no greater than under ordinary conditions.

Scientists, who are supposed to be accurate, speculated and delved, but all in vain. They argued that sun spots were to blame for the terrestrial disturbances and finally blamed the sun spots on Jupiter, the largest of the planets, about 1,000 times as large as the earth, with 300 times its mass density. Sun spots appear about every eleven years, which corresponds with the time required by Jupiter in making its journey around the sun.

Other scientists held that electrons thrown off by the action of the sun spots, bombarded the earth in such quantities as to upset the electrical equilibrium. Professor M. L. Pupin, one of the greatest physicists, holds to the electron theory.

"After it was proven definitely that sun spots were electric," said Professor Pupin, "further research was conducted and it was found that their appearance was accompanied by a greatly increased flow of electrons or electronic forces from the surface of the sun. These were shot out into space and just as a part of the sun's light falls upon the planets in space, so did a portion of this electronic flow fall upon the earth and other planets. The earth, of course, received its greatest deluge of these particles when the spot was in a position on the sun's surface nearest the earth and this condition existed last year when the country was visited by an unusual display of the aurora borealis.

"It was not merely a local condition. When these spots occur, the entire earth is affected and similar effects and disturbances to those in this country would be bound to occur also in Europe and other

parts of the world. The whole phenomena, to state it in simplest words, resolves itself into this: There is the sun emitting, in addition to its light, a flow of electrons, parts of which impinge upon the earth, but which are not sufficiently strong to disturb, for example, our communications system. Then the sun spot comes, magnetic in character, and the flow of electrons from the sun is greatly increased. These, falling upon the earth, produce the effects mentioned."

Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Yale University observatory, coincides with Professor Pupin in the electron theory. He believes that sun spots are to blame for many earthly ills and that Jupiter is at the bottom of the trouble.

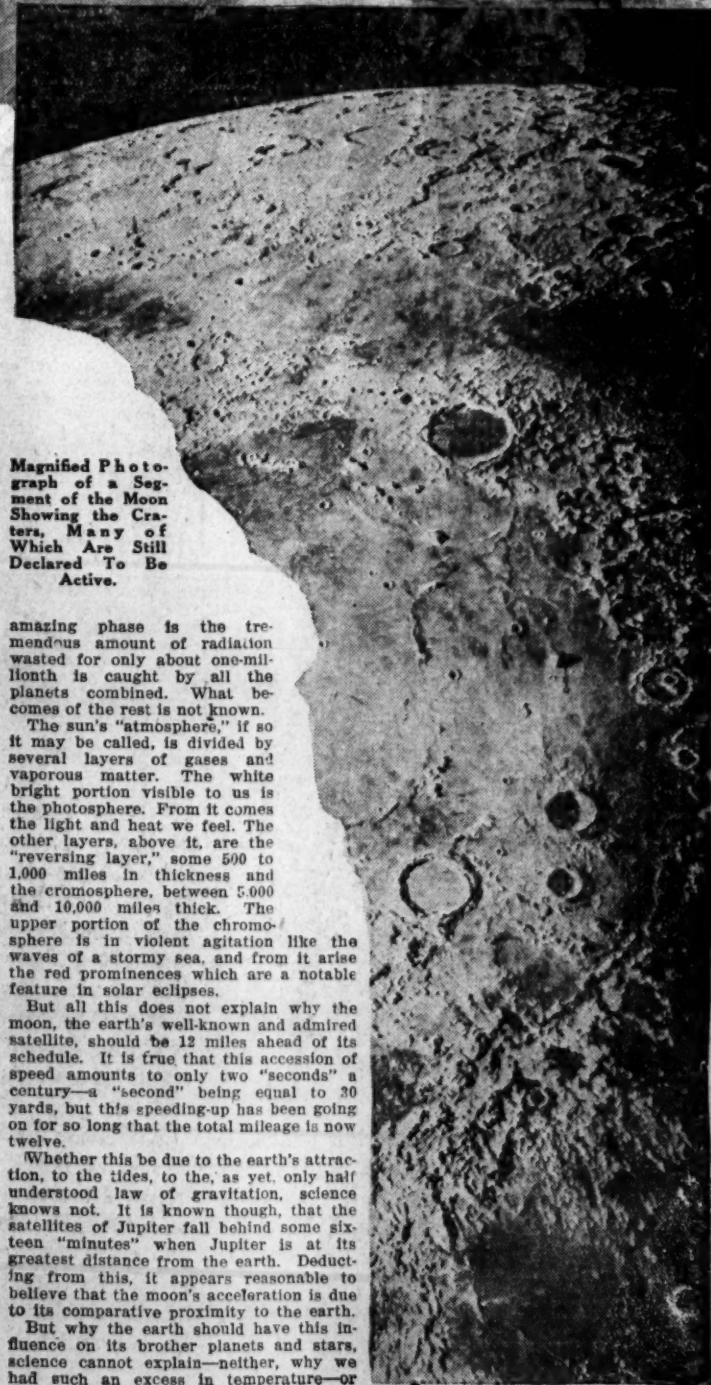
Just how sunspots originate is of great interest. In order that the subject may be understood, it is necessary to state briefly that the sun is not a solid body. Parts of it revolve about its axis faster than others. Heat, so tremendous that it cannot be measured by man-made instruments, nor even guessed, causes tongues of flame to shoot out with a rapidity of 500 miles an hour, to a height of more than 300,000 miles.

The sun is not a hot body merely cooling; for if that were the case, the sun would be cold in about 3,000 years. It is not a mere burning mass like a coal fire, for in that case, the temperature would show a material falling off in a thousand years.

The generally accepted theory is that gravitation produces continued contraction, or falling in of the outer parts of the sun and that this falling, in turn, generates enough heat to compensate for what is given off. It is estimated that these contractions amount to about 130 feet a year.

The earth's atmosphere absorbs about one-half the radiation which comes to it from the sun. The most

Showing Relative Size of the Earth and One of the Newly Generated Sun Spots to Which Science Attributes Many Recent Terrestrial Disturbances



Magnified Photograph of a Segment of the Moon Showing the Craters. Many of Which Are Still Declared to Be Active.

amazing phase is the tremendous amount of radiation wasted for only about one-millionth is caught by all the planets combined. What becomes of the rest is not known.

The sun's "atmosphere," if so it may be called, is divided by several layers of gases and vaporous matter. The white bright portion visible to us is the photosphere. From it comes the light and heat we feel. The other layers, above it, are the "reversing layer," some 500 to 1,000 miles in thickness and the chromosphere, between 5,000 and 10,000 miles thick. The upper portion of the chromosphere is in violent agitation like the waves of a stormy sea, and from it arise the red prominences which are a notable feature in solar eclipses.

But all this does not explain why the moon, the earth's well-known and admired satellite, should be 12 miles ahead of its schedule. It is true that this accession of speed amounts to only two "seconds" a century—a "second" being equal to 30 yards, but this speeding-up has been going on for so long that the total mileage is now twelve.

Whether this be due to the earth's attraction, to the tides, to the, as yet, only half understood law of gravitation, science knows not. It is known though, that the satellites of Jupiter fall behind some sixteen "minutes" when Jupiter is at its greatest distance from the earth. Deducting from this, it appears reasonable to believe that the moon's acceleration is due to its comparative proximity to the earth. But why the earth should have this influence on its brother planets and stars, science cannot explain—neither, why we had such an excess in temperature—or electrical disturbances.

The Very Remarkable Astronomical Photograph from Which This Reproduction is Made, Clearly Shows that Moon Craters Emit Steam, Proving that the Moon is Neither "Cold" Nor "Dead."



Modes of the Mood

by Lady Duff-Gordon



By Lady Duff-Gordon
(“Lucile”)

A WOMAN'S moods are her privilege. And, like her mind, she is permitted to change them as she will.

For these changing moods, I have designed the three distinct types of costume shown on this page to-day.

When Milady seeks the quietude of her boudoir, away from the madding throngs

of social affairs, there is the exquisite negligee of tissue, embroidered in gold thread. Its foundation is almost like a frock. Yet the simple lines and the softness of its lacy fabric make it ideal for the uncorseted figure. Panniers of net float from the hip lines and are interrupted by bands of monkey fur that spray outward. A jewel, framed with the fur, is one of a chain of colorful flowers that trims the bodice.

Afternoon tea claims its mood, and for it, a special mode. The frock of georgette crepe, I am showing, is fashioned for this occasion. Button-holed in metal thread, the soft tunic that graces the sides of the skirt acts as its trimming. Without the addition of a cape collar at front, falling low over the blouse, and the long girdle terminated in

beaded fringe, the frock is simple enough.

Panne velvet is what I chose to design the hat. The wide brim droops slightly downward to protect the eyes from Winter sunlight. An uncured ostrich plume is placed at an angle reminiscent of the toques worn by gallant knights of old.

The brisk trotteur that the first days of Spring will demand when the air begins to send forth its balmy fragrance, will not be denied if one has a trotteur suit of distinction.

The box jacket of this light suit flaps gracefully against its frock of self material beneath. The pockets of the frock match, in plaiting, the pockets of the jacket. And the same plaited trim is used for collar and cuffs so that this two-in-one trotteur suit may be harmoniously allied.



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous “Lucile” of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

FA

More women making their...
re doing it...
re calling...
a experience...
and some are...
eat with the...
This means...
oming more...
sally want...
They no lon...
walk into a...
hearted air...
knowledge of...
looking for...
leaves their...
ment. They...
hooching...
It also me...
setting some...
beauty as re...
persons and...
clothes appr...
individualities...
The presen...
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The French...
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girl who dro...
ecked under...
or a skirt...
o wait for...
ours—she...
er handiwo...
might have...
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oman has...
that is wh...
hings to v...
hey do not...
hemselves...

FASHIONS

New Styles Easy To Copy
By Home Dressmakers

More women than ever are making their own clothes. Some are doing it single-handed. Some are calling in the assistance of an experienced home dressmaker. And some are accomplishing the feat with the aid of an amah.

This means that women are becoming more certain of what they really want in the way of clothes. They no longer are content to walk into a shop with a half-hearted air and but a slender knowledge of just what they are looking for and take whatever pleases their fancy at the moment. They are picking and choosing.

It also means that women are getting some idea of style and beauty as related to their own persons and are insisting upon clothes appropriate to their individualities.

The present frocks and coats are easy to handle on a home dressmaking basis and are not so intricate to be made by amateurs with the needle.

The French woman is mistress of the art of making her own clothes. During the war a French girl who drove an ambulance had tucked under the seat the goods for a skirt. When she was forced to wait for minutes—sometimes hours—she calmly pulled forth her handiwork and got busy. One night she expected her to have carried over from her former experience a bit of crochet work, or some fine embroidery. But to see the thick folds of wool emerge from under the seat was a surprise. Some one inquired into the details of her performance and he explained that, the stuff having cost her so many francs, she could only afford so many francs for the making of a suit. The girl asked more than that. Very well. She left him the coat on which to expend all his rows of stitching and his art of fitting and he took care of the skirt, which, in her eyes, was a mere detail.

A French woman will shop for material with a knowledge and an eye for quality that does one's heart good. She knows what she wants and she gets it. Then she will work tirelessly until she obtains the result she is after. And she does this between times. She lies to it for a relief from her own occupations. Every French woman has something of this art. That is why they have such fine things to wear—because even if they do not actually do the work themselves, they have the know-

ledge that would enable them to do it.

Many of the most successful dresses that one sees these days are made on the simplest lines. There is one made of heavy Canton crepe and cut perfectly square. That is, the material is folded over at the shoulder line. At the waist a slit is made and the material then falls away in a natural drapery at the side. What looks like a founce at that point is only the remainder of the square falling as it pleases. The drapery on the waist under the sleeves is accomplished in the same manner. Then the edges all the way around the frock are picked. There is scarcely any work about the thing.

This is a variation from the regular chemise dress which took such a hold last Summer. It has a fuller, more graceful line and is more becoming to the average figure, not always so straight and thin that it can stand the extravagance of the lighter chemise pattern. This dress can be done in many colors and, since it is so inexpensive and so easy to

make, a woman can have more than one for the price that ordinarily would be spent on a single gown.

The one-piece dress of tweed or thick woolen material of some other sort—even of twill—has become extremely popular this season. With a cape to match it is about the smartest thing that one could wish to find.

A frock of the type which can easily be made at home is covered over the chemise model with a little extra fullness over the hips bound with cire braid to accentuate its lines, and also to finish its edges in the most efficient way. Heavy material of this kind is too thick to stand hemming so the restriction, by means of the braid binding, is converted into a possibility of decoration.

When one starts upon the path of designing one's own evening gowns, then the real fun commences, for in that direction there is so much liberty. The chance to have the thing that makes a woman look most beautiful is there before her and surely she has studied her own type sufficiently to know what it is she wants.

Breathing For Beauty

BY MARTIN EVANS

When you run half a block to catch a car, do you leap aboard—when the smiling motorman has stopped to wait—with a smile on your face and breath left to say thank you to the conductor who rings up your fare? Or are you so spent that you can scarcely fumble in your purse for your fare? Are your cheeks red with exertion or blooming with new roses; are your eyes dull with effort or glistening with the joy of the exercise?

You don't need any one to tell you the answers to these questions. You know better than any one.

Such a run as this tells you the tale of your own physical condition pretty well. It may mean the difference between going on just as you have been going, or of turning on your heel toward better physical things. And when you turn toward better physical things you turn toward enhanced beauty and also toward finer mental processes and so to increased success.

BREATHING AND WALKING
Breathe every stop you take. When you walk, take a breath—

a little breath it will be, 'tis true, but nevertheless a breath—with each of your first two or even three steps. Then exhale during the next two steps. But the exhaling will take care of itself. Concentrate on getting as much air into your lungs as you can crowd into them.

For air—fresh air, good, pure clean air—is what spells the difference between sickness and health in thousands of cases. It means beauty added to health and efficiency added unto both.

GET YOUR SHARE

"Old stuff!" you may say. Right—it's as old as man. But each day every one of us must give conscious thought to getting our share of fresh air or we won't get enough. This is the reason scientists and physical culture experts since the days of ancient Greece have been harping upon this one idea. Conscious thought in breathing—this is the idea!

Of course you can't think of breathing all the time. But you can vow to give thought to every breath you draw when you take a walk or even when you are hurrying home from work. The best way to be sure of doing

anything is to make the doing of it a habit.

Try the method and let your own mirror give you the report of its success or failure. You will be delighted to discover, after a trial of three weeks or even less, that your cheeks have more color than they ever before possessed and that your eyes are brighter.

Then the next time you run for a car you will find that your body will report vast improvement. And remember that when you run, it's a good idea to take one breath the first step and to force out the air with the second step, alternating comfortably as you run.

A "SENSIBLE" BEAUTY.

"Beauty," said Elizabeth, "is a talent. Cultivate it, and it increases tenfold; bury it in a napkin, and it dies. In other words," she added for the benefit of her puzzled little friend, "if you don't take care of your looks, you soon won't have any left to take care of."

The bride looked sad. She was pretty little thing, very dependent on her coloring for her charm. In the strong light her small face was revealed as being a foil to the whiteness of her neck and the smooth forehead, from which the golden hair rippled back. Dark eyebrows and long curling lashes emphasized the clearness of her eyes. She was good to look at. Yet Elizabeth was apparently scornful of her own good looks, careful little about pretty frocks, and ran a Government department with the greatest efficiency and common sense.

"Elizabeth," said the bride, "it's all very well for you to be so sneering about powder and things, but you've got a perfect skin and gorgeous hair. I have to make up a bit."

"My dear child," said Elizabeth, "of course I take reasonable care of my looks, just as I wash my hands and shine my shoes. You can't leave everything to nature; we all start well enough—look at babies' skins—but we don't wear well. All this powder is a good enough effect—for a time—but sooner or later your skin gets coarse and there's no hiding it."

"I wish," said the bride, "that instead of lecturing you would tell me what to do. You say take care of your looks and 'don't powder,' but what shall I do?"

"Use your common sense," said Elizabeth. "If you thought deeply, you would soon see that making a mask of cream and powder over your face hides up the pores and makes your skin rough and spotty. What you want is to peel off the soiled outer skin and give the new one underneath a chance to show itself. Get some ordinary mercuric wash from your chemist, rub it on at night, and wash it off with good soap and water in the morning! Or if you are in a hurry, wash your face first, and before it is quite dry, rub the water on and dry your face with a towel. Either of these processes absorbs the old soiled outer skin and leaves the new clean complexion underneath revealed in all its beauty."

"But," objected the bride, "my nose gets so shiny. I must powder."

"There are other ways of preventing a shiny nose," said Elizabeth. "My secret is a homely one. Just get some clemantine, dissolve it in water, and use it as a lotion for your face and neck. It wants to be rubbed into the skin until it is quite dry, and then it leaves a nice, even bloom, and prevents all 'shininess.' Besides it doesn't look a bit like 'make-up.' It just gives your face a kind of peach-like bloom which is a distinct asset."

"I suppose," said the bride, "there is no home-made substitute for rouge, is there? Because, you know, I look dreadful when I'm pale."

Elizabeth thought a minute. "I don't know why powdered collandium wouldn't be an excellent thing. It is a soft dull pink, and it tends to deepen a little in a warm room. I should be inclined to try that. Of course, proclatium is the only thing for keeping your lips smooth and healthily red. You know that, of course."

"One more problem," said the bride. "Before I married, I used to put my hair in curlers. Now I leave it loose at night, because Jack likes to see it down, and of course I have to wave it with long nearly every day. I'm so worried because all the color's going—I actually found some grey hairs the other day. Shall I use Henna or what to make it bright again?"

"Henna, of course not," said the emphatic Elizabeth, "you don't want to dye your hair at twenty-two—or at sixty-two if you're sensible. You must get some tannalite at once—plain, ordinary tannalite—and make it up yourself with bay rum. That will soon bring back the lost color. Do you shampoo with stallax? Oh, but you should! That makes your hair so silky and bright. Of course you must drop waving your hair with hot irons. It's suicide for your hair—makes it dry up and fall out."

"But, Elizabeth, my hair is quite straight," moaned the bride.

"That's all right," smiled Elizabeth, "all you want is almerine. Just comb your hair down the way you want it to go, damp it a little with almerine, put a slide or two in, and puff your hair up on each side of the slide. In the morning you will find a nice kink where the slide was. Your hair ought to look naturally wavy, not a series of hard furrows like a ploughed field. You won't need to put the slides in more than once or twice a week."

"You'll find that your hair, with a little patience and perseverance, will develop a wave of its own, so that after your stallax shampoo, if you comb it before it's quite dry, the wave will return of its own accord. Two ounces of almerine will last you for at least six months. Besides, you will be superior to the coal shortage, for it is criminal waste of gas to use it to heat tongs. Enough of your looks! Let's pass to brighter subjects."

The bride smiled. "Almerine—almerine—I won't forget that. All right, talk away, Elizabeth."



"The finest display
in town"

THIS is the consensus of opinion regarding our new Models in Spring Millinery.

The public being the best judge as to value and quality in an article, such a pronouncement, given freely and spontaneously by entirely disinterested parties, resolves itself into testimony of the highest order, in which we take a due measure of pride.

This testimony was inevitable, for presenting our hats to the public we were but carrying out a popular mandate for high class goods.

A word in conclusion. With the advent of Spring weather, you will want to look at your best. Your new Hat is here.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.
14 NANKING ROAD



NOT
TUBES OF PAINT
BUT
YARDS OF SILKS

Will this Little Lady's dressmaker require to complete a ravishing picture of Spring and the Spirit of Youth.

MAY THIS BE YOU?

Then what better silks to give your dressmaker than from LAOU KAI FOOK'S superb showing of the newest in colors, shades and weaves for Spring.

Satins, plain and brocaded Silks, Pongees, Georgette Crepes, Crepes de Chine, Taffetas, Laces, light weight Serges, etc.

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Announces the arrival from New York of
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"Melisande" Silk Dresses

which are remarkable for their exquisite
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Also special Spring offering of Laces,
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At Extremely Low Prices

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1922

Detroit Plants Gain Trade; "War Brides" Eliminated

"That Detroit, the automotive center of the world, is probably in better condition, has less unemployment and is generally more nearly normal than any other city east of the Rockies," is the interesting statement made by E. Le Roy Pelletier.

Pelletier, who is the oldest advertising man in the automobile field, having been Henry Ford's first publicity manager, and is well informed on trade conditions generally, express the utmost enthusiasm over present conditions and unbounded faith in the immediate future.

Speaking of Detroit Pelletier said:

"We have a unique condition in Detroit—we have as Mayor a former automobile executive, and he is giving us not only a business administration but such efficiency in the doing of public work as we find only in this new automotive industry, where, by the application of the latest methods and the most highly specialized appliances, the greatest efficiency and lowest cost are obtained.

"I refer to James Couzens, formerly general manager of the Ford Motor Company, now Mayor of Detroit.

"Couzens retired from the business of making motor cars and money some four years ago and to keep his mind occupied determined to do something for his town.

"His achievements and victories in obtaining for Detroit first, a small, operative council of nine elected at large, in place of the former council of 24, each elected from and therefore interested only in his ward, are well-known, and I mention them only to show that he has a chance as practically general manager of the city to do things he could not otherwise do.

"But, also, he is doing them. At the moment he is performing a wonderful feat in keeping every-

body at work and therefore business in all lines in a healthy if not in a booming condition.

"Recently Mayor Couzens announced that he would give employment to every man in Detroit who would exchange a fair day's work for a full day's pay until such time as the factories called for them.

"Actually the automobile factories are accelerating, and I feel sure they will soon be in full blast." Asked his reasons for this optimism, he said:

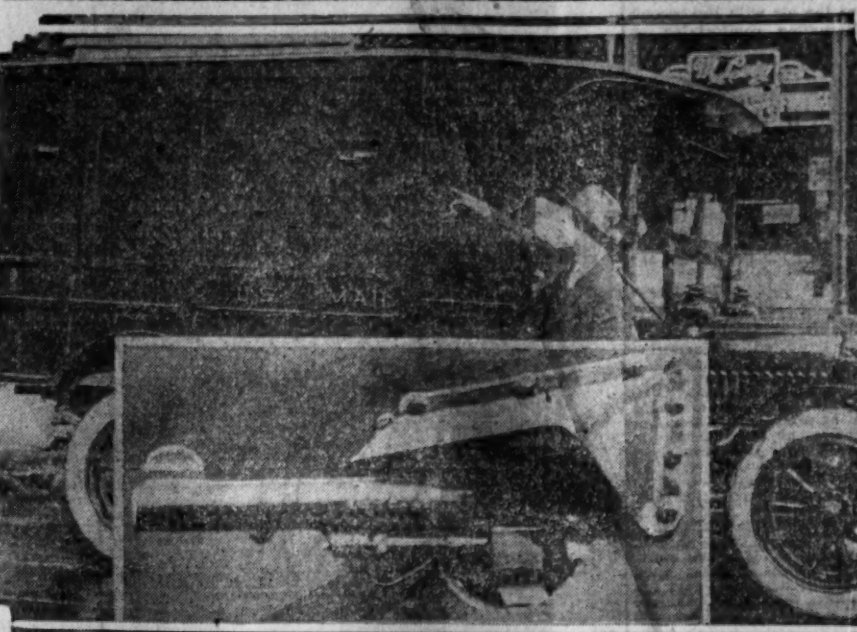
"All that happened to the automotive industry and to industry generally was that we had indigestion. We overate, as Henry Ford says, and the best cure for indigestion is to quit eating for a while. Henry quit entirely for sixty days—and now is going faster than ever before. Others tried to slack off a little on one meal, but eat two full ones per day. The cure in those cases is slower, but it is coming. Still others rationed themselves pretty severely and as a result they now experience a healthy appetite.

"Other standard products enjoy a similar condition. It is only those who doubled their factory capacity during the war hysteria, and who must now make twice as many as before the war to be doing a 'normal' business, who are still running part time.

"Those and the 'war brides.' Frankly, some of these latter may never come back and never should. There was no place for them—they were financed on a shoestring (half a million or so being a shoestring in this business), their product was assembled from untried and unrelayed units and so there never was a reason or a chance for them save under the conditions that for a few months did exist.

"I have talked with some of the biggest men in the industry and they agree that we are now just starting in this automotive business."

Armored Autos To Transport Mails In New York



All-steel-armored motor trucks will be used in the future in New York to transport valuable mail between the railway stations and the division post offices. The trucks will carry armed guards inside, who will fire through portholes in the steel sides in the event of an attack.

10,000 MILES IN A CLOSED CAR

Stockton Man Makes Long Tour Across U. S. in Cadillac Suburban

Of all the tours made by Californians recently undoubtedly the most interesting was that just completed by Senator Frank S. Boggs and his family, who covered 10,000 miles in their type "59" Cadillac Suburban. They arrived home in Stockton, California, just two days under three months after the time they left, having traveled from California to the Atlantic coast and returned.

The only part of this trip not covered by motor car was the boat ride from Detroit to Buffalo.

One of the outstanding features of the trip was that the Californians were able to cover this tremendous distance over a country in which they encountered every known type of road and every possible condition with no more serious mishap than a couple of punctures and one blowout. The only blowout on the trip occurred near Searchlight, Nev., on the return run.

COURTEOUSLY TREATED

"We were treated by all of the people that we met in the various states with universal courtesy, and every one that I can think of was more than anxious to give us all the information that we desired. The main objection to traveling by auto this year has been the endless detours throughout the middle west and as far east as Buffalo and Pittsburgh. On account of the fortunate weather conditions that we encountered however, this was no great hardship to us. Another year most of the detours should be eliminated and with a good road across Nevada to Salt Lake traveling to the Atlantic coast by auto will become very popular.

"Needless to say, the trip was of great educational value to us, and especially to our three boys, as we came in much more intimate touch with the country and its people, and saw it far more thoroughly than if we had gone on the train. Also, that it is our firm conviction that our own state is far ahead of any other as a place to make your home, and we return more contented than ever with the state of California and the county of San Joaquin."

VISITS WASHINGTON

After traveling eastward by way of Denver, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Boston to New York, the Senator spent some time in Washington. On the trip over considerable time was spent sight-seeing in various cities, but on account of the opening of school it was necessary to hustle the Cadillac along on their return trip.

One of the pleasant remembrances of the first day of the return trip was a visit to the battle field at Gettysburg. The route from there was over the Blue Ridge, across the Mason and Dixon line into Maryland, going over the Alleghenies and along the national Old Trail, which was laid out during the early days of the Republic. There was some steep climbing out of Maryland and the next day the Cadillac was traveling through the coal districts of Pennsylvania. Going through Ohio, the Boggs party visited Columbus and from there went through Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. After leaving Des Moines considerable mud was en-

countered, but nothing to delay their progress. There was a heavy thunder storm with a terrific downpour of rain, but, closing the windows, the party was able to continue on with little delay.

Through Nebraska the trail of the forty-niners was followed, the Cadillac going farther in an hour than the pioneers went in two days. On the trip over, the route was over the Pike's Peak highway. On the return the car was driven by "way of Kearney, Neb., and Cheyenne. The roads through Wyoming are good and bad. There would be stretches of fairly good roads, and other places where the roads were deep in dust or full of ruts made by cars and teams going through in the wet weather. They decided to detour south over the Arrowhead trail, which brought them through Utah, a corner of Arizona and Nevada and into southern California.

PASS UP GRAND CANYON

Near the Arizona border the party spent a night with an old Mormon family that had been living on the same ranch for thirty years. Some of the family had never seen a railroad, and although the Grand Canyon was within fifty miles, not one of the family had ever seen the Grand Canyon or had any desire to see it.

Through this district most of the water is alkali and not good for a motor car. "When we saw the other cars coming through covered with water bags," said Senator Boggs, "we were certainly glad we had a Cadillac. We never thought of putting water in except every thousand miles."

"After leaving Barstow we were soon climbing the San Bernardino mountains into the beautiful country of southern California, and it was certainly a pleasure to meet the wonderful California highways, which we knew would continue for the rest of our trip home."

KERMATH

Standardized in Every Part

The Kermath Marine Engine has been standardized ever since it was built. Every part of every Kermath is interchangeable.

When you want a new part you want it quickly. Because of Kermath standardization it is easy for the Kermath dealer to keep a complete set of parts in stock for your immediate needs.

2 to 40 H.P.

Price: \$135 to \$1,550 f.o.b.

1 Cylinder to 4 Cylinders.

All 4 Cycle.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China)

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Cable Address: KERMATH.



MARYLAND ADOPTS ROAD MARKING PLAN

State Places Uniform Signs at Intersections For Guidance Of Motorists

Maryland has taken a great step forward in recent years in highway construction and improvement. The Highway Department has recently adopted a system of direction and distance signs at road intersections which places it far ahead of many States in the clear designation of roads for the benefit of travelers.

The signs are faced with metal and set on wooden posts into concrete bases. They show the name of the highway in white letters on a black background, the distance to and from important points and all principal connections. In addition, 10 by 17 foot maps are being erected at the limits of each town. They show the main routes through the town in white and the secondary routes in gray; the names of streets and well established landmarks are all marked so that the traveler can choose his itinerary according to the points of interest. They are oriented to read in the direction of travel, so that if the signboard were laid on the ground the routes follow the proper directions. On each map is a red star with the words "You are now at this point."

At the top of mountain grades similar signboards are being erected to tell the motorists the number of miles down the mountain, warn him of curves and give him concise instructions about how to drive in order to avoid accident. At all entrances to the State signs carrying the salient points of the Mary-

land vehicle laws are going to inform the visitor about speed limits and traffic rules. The entire signboard system is under contract for repair and renewal each year.

TRUCK TERMINAL

One of the largest motor freight terminals in America is in St. Louis, with 75 trucks, 25 trailers and 100 semi-trailers.

MILLIONS FOR ROADS

States and counties of the United States have recently authorized \$435,000,000 bonds for road construction, much of it of concrete, \$291,000,000 bonds are passing through process of authorization, and the Federal Government has appropriated \$200,000,000 towards road construction, making a total fund of over \$1,200,000,000 for good roads.

The All-British Standard LIGHT CAR

11 h.p. Two and Four Seaters (Rating 13.9)

is the ideal all-weather car for every purpose.

Designed and constructed for efficiency, speed and comfort, it is the foremost light car for the Overseas Owner Driver.

STANDARD MOTOR CO., LTD. COVENTRY ENGLAND.

Agents: CHINA MOTORS, LTD. 125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

Helpful Hints

LOOKOUT FOR CALIPERS

When using calipers or dividers on repetition work, or if they are to be put away and the setting is to be held, it is a good plan to screw on an extra nut, preferably of the split spring nut variety, using this as a locknut. Extra nuts can be obtained at most hardware stores carrying a line of standard calipers. The regular nut should be countersunk slightly at the large end to take the taper end of the locknut. Of course this makes two nuts to be adjusted and the calipers will not open to their full capacity, but in many cases the means of locking the setting is a great convenience, as this is often disturbed by dropping or accidental jarring. At other times the extra nut may be quickly removed by unscrewing the ball on the end of the adjusting screw.

OILING PISTON PINS

In several of the smaller V-type engines the piston pin bushings seem to wear excessively. By assuming that the cause was improper lubrication an engineer cut a small groove from end to end of the pin on the upper side of the piston. This groove catches and drains the oil into the pin bushings. After this treatment much better results were obtained in a number of cases. Cars should be exercised so that the groove will not be deep enough to weaken the piston.

PISTON RING EXTRACTOR

A good piston ring extractor is indispensable to the professional mechanic and a valuable little instrument for the home repairman. Besides eliminating badly cut fingers this piston ring remover will remove any single piece ring at a single operation without danger of breaking.

The tool can be made of heavy steel wire or a small rod. The handles should be about ten inches long and the prongs should cross so that on compressing the handle the points of the prongs will spread apart, thus expanding the piston ring. The ends of the prongs should be flattened to about one-eighth inch thickness and a slot one-quarter of an inch square cut in each point.

To use the tool the ends of the two prongs are inserted between the two open ends of the ring, the two ends being inserted in the two slots in the points. A simple twist of the wrist will then remove the ring at one stroke.

TIRE CHAIN TOOL

Nothing is more troublesome than to attempt to fit tire chains over an over-size tire or when the chains are new and a trifle short. There is a simple tool which will overcome the difficulty and can be made by any amateur. Get an old pair of blacksmith's

14-inch tongs. Heat the jaws in the forge or torch and bend them outward, allowing a slight hook to bend in the opposite direction at the ends. The distance between the jaws should be greatest when the handles are spread.

By inserting one hooked jaw in each end link of the chain and then pressing the handles together the chain will be stretched over the tire until the locking clamps meet and the tire permanently fastened.

JACK AS A RIM TOOL

In repairing tires, rims which fit tight are sometimes hard to put on. A simple way to overcome this difficulty is to place a jack inside the rim and brew the jack so as to lengthen it. This will stretch the rim so that the two ends will join easily. If your jack will not reach efficiently, a block of wood at the base will help. This will not hurt the rim, as it will spring back into shape readily.

CAUSE OF REAR COLLISIONS

Sometimes a sudden stop is just as disastrous as not stopping at all. Recently the owner of a Ford coupe approached a street intersection at a brisk rate and then jammed on his brake to permit a machine coming out of the side street to cross his path. The instant he stopped a truck bumped him in the rear and pushed him directly in the path of the crossing machine. It was too late for the latter to swerve and so the two cars crashed. Since the crossing machine was running about twenty-five miles per hour it was rather a bad accident. It was impossible for the driver of the Ford to signal that he was about to slow down inasmuch as the car was a closed one without a rear traffic signal.

Auto Club Plans To Mark Famous El Camino Real

The California State Automobile association has taken over the northern California signs dotting El Camino Real, which joined the twenty-one missions, three pueblos and four presidios in the early days of California. The association has assumed the maintenance and repair of the Mission Bell guide posts along this highway at the request of El Camino Real association.

El Camino Real is a continuous road over 700 miles in length and passes through scenes of varied beauty and historic interest. The bell was adopted as being emblematic of the work and intent of the founders of the missions.

Beautiful But Enduring Luxurious But Economical

Some motorists buy Goodyear Cord Tires because they are the handsomest, most luxurious appearing tire equipment on the market.

Others—the vast majority—buy them because they are the most economical tires to be found.

Both are right.

These big oversize tires with the clean-out diamond-shaped blocks of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread are beautiful.

But their enduring popularity with motorists comes from the mileage which their thousands of vigorous, powerful cords—each insulated in quick rubber,—built up, layer upon layer without interweave—give them.

Beautiful but enduring, luxurious but economical, Goodyear Cords are the logical tires for your car.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Offices Throughout the World

GOOD YEAR CORD TIRES

Gray Sells For Less Than G.\$500

Four-Cylinder Car With Standard Clutch, Transmission And Rear Axle Soon To Be In Quantity Production

With his long experience at the Motor Company, it is only natural that Frank L. Klingenberg, producer of the Gray car, should set its price at below the U. \$500 mark. He is well assisted with quantity production methods, and he knows, however, that the public is really on the lookout for quality in small consignments. The new Gray touring and elated which made its bow at the Commodore during New Year show week, has a wheelbase of only 100 inches, but it is standard manufacture through a production program of 23,000 cars has been laid down for year.

The motor, a 2 1/2 x 4-inch four-cylinder, developing 20-25 h.p., is economical, flexible unit, with spot manifold and improved lubrication. Its transmission is a standard three-speed active type, with Timken bearings and forged nickel-steel gears. The axle is a semi-floating Timken with pressed steel, removable cover housing, adjustable springs, and Timken bearings. The front axle is also of Timken manufacture.

The above are features which regularly found on cars cost more. They do not, however, cost the list of features, for Gray is equipped with a two-volt starting and lighting system, and with a single 11-plate clutch which runs in and is provided with an adjustable clutch pedal.

The units are mounted on a steel frame, with regular cross member. The springs are quarter-elliptic, cantilever in front and rear, and are of special alloy steel. Wood body type wheels with steel spokes are employed, and 30 x 3 1/2 skid demountable tires with regular equipment.

Two fabric universal joints are used on the propeller shaft.

The body of the touring model seats five in comfort, five-inch cushions being used. The doors are twenty-one inches wide. The floor of the rear compartment is carpeted and there is a mat in front. Other features include inside door locks, ventilating windshield, crown fenders, and one-man top with easy fitting curtains.

The steering gear is of the spur type, with sixteen-inch wheel. The space between the wheel and the cushion, fourteen inches, makes it easy for the driver to get in and out. Gas and spark controls are mounted under the wheel, and there is a foot accelerator. The gasoline tank of large capacity is arranged under the cowl and the fuel flows by gravity to the carburetor, which is specially designed for easy starting and economical running. The gasoline tank is filled without disturbing the car occupants.

The service brakes, which are internal expanding, are placed on the rear wheels; the emergency brake is on the transmission. All are lined with asbestos and are easily adjustable. The equipment includes an electric horn, motor driven, full kits of tools, and jack.

That there is a well-developed interest in cars selling for less than G. \$500 is self-evident. Judging by the reception which the Gray received during its week of display at the Commodore, this interest includes cars in the price class which are built with standard units.

Past adventures in small, cheap cars have run their course largely because in important essentials the cars differed from standard practice. The Gray is a big car in miniature, and will be so judged by the public.

U. S. SIGNS ON MEXICAN ROAD

Auto Club To Mark Routes Below The Border For Tourists

American progressiveness is making itself felt in many lines of endeavor and one of the latest bits of enterprise is the country's launching forth into an international road-marking experiment. The Automobile Club of Southern California has been chosen to signpost the Mexican system of highways contiguous to the borderland of the United States.

American automobile owners will find old Mexico smooth, if not straight, by the highly decorative and useful enamel signs which will be placed from Tijuana to Ensenada and thence over the network of highways scheduled for construction by the government of Lower California. The first highway to be marked will be the national highway of Lower or Baja California, leading from Tijuana to the coast city of Ensenada, seventy miles below the border, and described as one of the most picturesque towns on the North American continent. It is said that the land lying between these two points is picturesque in the extreme and that many American motorists who are looking for new places to visit can well try a trip into what will be one of the best marked territories in the country.

The service brakes, which are internal expanding, are placed on the rear wheels; the emergency brake is on the transmission. All are lined with asbestos and are easily adjustable. The equipment includes an electric horn, motor driven, full kits of tools, and jack.

That there is a well-developed interest in cars selling for less than G. \$500 is self-evident. Judging by the reception which the Gray received during its week of display at the Commodore, this interest includes cars in the price class which are built with standard units.

Past adventures in small, cheap cars have run their course largely because in important essentials the cars differed from standard practice. The Gray is a big car in miniature, and will be so judged by the public.

Reno Unable To Levy Gas Tax

Reno (Nev.).—The Washoe county board of commissioners has no power to levy a county tax of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline. This is according to an opinion given by District Attorney Summerfield.

The opinion states that authority must be secured from the Legislature by the commissioners before such a tax will be legal.

The proposed tax on gasoline contemplated by the Reno City Council would yield about \$20,000 per annum, according to estimates by members of the Council. The distributing companies have expressed their readiness to co-operate with the city in collection of the tax.

Skid Ruins Tires In Short Time

Tires that skid their way to destruction are usually common about this time of the year. A sudden and excessive application of brakes, say tire men, plays havoc with any casing, whether it is of cord or fabric construction. Careful and sensible driving is perhaps the only real solution to skidding.

Fabric Tires Still Doing Good Work

Fabric tires still have many friends in spite of the great popularity of cord tires. Improvement in the construction of fabric tires has not been at a standstill during the years that cord construction has been in process of development, and mileages are being turned in fabric tires today that would have been considered wonderful a few years ago.

ARMORED CARS

Motor cars equipped with bulletproof glass and steel plates, carrying four armed guards, are now operated by an armored service company in New York city for the transportation of money and stocks throughout the city.

OUTPUT FOR 1921

Approximately 1,680,000 passenger automobiles and trucks, with a wholesale value of \$1,222,350,000, were produced in the United States in 1921, a 24 percent decrease in units from the previous year's turnout of 2,210,000 vehicles.

\$200,000 EACH DAY

New York city has 10,000 taxicabs operating in the heart of the city, collecting upwards of \$200,000 a day in fares. The busiest time of the day is between 7 and 9 in the evening.

TRIUMPH

The chief joy of the tourist is to see and admire the delightful scenery with which he is ever coming in contact. But to derive to the full, the pleasures of the open road, let your mount be a Triumph—a machine famous the world over for its reliability and efficiency.

Cycle or Motor Catalogue Free.

Works: COVENTRY, ENGLAND.



ROAD BUILDING GAINS HEADWAY

Sum to Be Spent in 1922, Says Kissel Dealer

Preparation is being made all over the United States and Canada for the pleasure and comfort of the motorists of the coming year. Points of unusual beauty and grandeur are being opened up to the public by the new roads in prospect and the present course of construction.

Highway construction all over the country," states Bert Latham, Latham, Davis and Co., Inc., "is coming at the present time. In California the program for 1922 indeed an impressive one. It is understood that a grand total of \$3,500,000 will be expended on highway construction during the coming year, and although the bulk of this is for maintenance, a good deal of this amount will go toward new construction.

There are still places of unusual scenic interest in California and throughout the three Pacific states, in fact, which are to be reached by good highways. Automobile associations throughout the country are interested with the fact that next year will set a real record for the amount of motor car travel. National parks are becoming more popular than ever, as travel figures recently released show for. Here in California the Yosemite set a national record, and it seems certain that next year's figures will be greater than ever.

It is said that the four corners of the United States will be encircled with a program of road education, outlined by tourist bureaus throughout the states. National forests and national parks are to be extensively advertised by picture and story in anticipation of an unprecedented amount of motor car travel for 1922."

U. S. CARS WIN AFRICAN TEST

Chevrolets Establish Economy Records in Foreign Land

Here is a report of what a Chevrolet model "Four-Ninety" touring car did in a motor marathon conducted recently in South Africa by the Transvaal Automobile club: An average of 33.6 miles to the gallon of gasoline was set up by this car over a distance of 410 miles.

This Chevrolet in addition to setting this new high mileage mark, was one of the three "Four-Ninety" models which averaged between 31 1/3 miles to the gallon of fuel in the marathon event. The other two made 31 1/2 and 28 1/2 miles to the gallon of gasoline, respectively. Moreover, it is stated that each of the cars entered in the event carried a load of four passengers.

The competition was the largest of its kind ever held in South Africa and because of its character was of interest and importance not only to local motorists, but to automobile owners in all parts of the world. Not only were foreign cars entered in the test, but also those from the United States, which are the most representative in the field of economy. In all, twenty American cars of thirteen different makes took part.

OCEAN-TO-OCEAN ROAD

An ocean-to-ocean concrete highway is being constructed by the republic of Panama across the Isthmus. The cost of the work is estimated at \$7,000,000.

NEW MATERIAL FOR CARS

A large motor manufacturing plant in the United States is experimenting with a mixture of formaldehyde, glue and cotton for automobile bodies.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR



Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

8 Ezra Road, 1st Floor, Tel. 78

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES



DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY

Ben Building, 23 Avenue Edward VII

Phone: C. 2248

Cables: "Pneumatic"

Templar

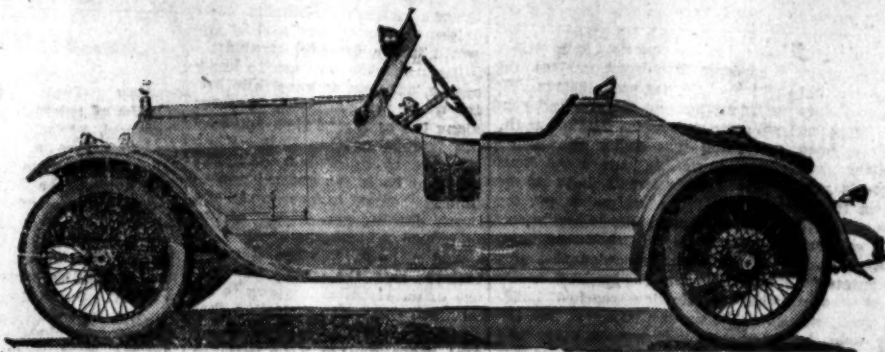
There is no doubt but that Templar is one of the finest cars on the market for its price.

Two passenger Models in stock.

The Central Garage Co.

C. 6001

9 Hongkong Road



GET YOU A BARGAIN!

Now that the weather is becoming milder and signs of spring are appearing a car becomes essential for the proper enjoyment of life in Shanghai.

You will find every make and type of car, in perfect condition and at half the price of a new car, among those on our guaranteed car list.

READY FOR THE ROAD

Studebaker 5 Pass. Tourg. (Special Six) (used 7 months)	Studebaker Roadster (Special Six)
Hupmobile 5 " Tourg. (1920)	Studebaker 4 do. (latest model)
Dodge 5 " " (1921)	Dodge (1921) do. (as good as new)
Buick 6 5 " " (1920)	Buick 6 do. (1920 model)
Premier, 7 Pass " " (1920)	Maxwell do. (1920)
Overland 90 5 " " latest model	Humber 11-4 H.P. do. (almost new)
Briscoe 5 " " (1919)	Hupmobile Limousine (1920)
Essex 5 " " (1920)	Buick 6 do. (1920)
Chandler 7 " " (1921)	Studebaker 4 do. (beautiful shape)
Austin 20 5 " " (1920)	Dodge Landulet (1920)
Cadillac 7 " " (1920)	Dodge Sedan (home made 1920)
Packard 7 " " (1919)	De Dion Bouton do. (slightly used)
Renault 12/14 5 " " (1920)	Buick 6 Coupe (1920)
Nash 6 5 " " (1920)	

THE AUTO CASTLE

HEIMENDINGER BROS.

226-8 AVE. JOFFRE

TELEPHONES:

MANAGER C. 401.

GEN. OFFICE C. 402

The Significance Of The Shows

Important Role That Is Played by the National Automobile Shows at New York and Chicago in the Development of the Automobile Industry—Chicago the Great Dealer Mecca

In one respect the American automobile industry enjoys an advantage over every other similar commercial group in the country. This advantage consists in the possession of a definite starting point for its business year, with the addition that this official beginning of the year's activities acts as a stimulus for trade and is probably the greatest piece of industrial publicity in existence today. We refer of course to the great annual national automobile shows, held under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in New York and Chicago.

There may have been times, perhaps, when the shows have been given credit for an influence beyond even their powers of stimulation. In lean years perhaps the industry has looked to the shows to work impossible miracles. But taking these great national exhibitions year after year, they do furnish an almost uncannily exact indication of what the business year is going to bring forth. Interest evinced at the shows is almost exactly duplicated in the buying season that follows.

For many years it has been recognized that the proof of the pudding is found at the Chicago show. New York turns out huge crowds, but the eastern show is distinctly the index of the general buying public, whereas Chicago is definitely the big dealer exhibition.

At the Illinois city, the sales departments complete their dealer organizations for the year. Thither flock all the thousands of dealers from the entire middle west, the great farming districts which are the backbone of automobile buying.

While the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce does not give out exact attendance figures, every unofficial authority is agreed that the New York exhibition ran close to a new record. There were no slack attendance days. From noon until closing, the Palace was crowded. At night the crowds were suffocating. It was almost impossible to view the exhibits at all, to say nothing of doing it in comfort. Judged merely on a numerical basis the New York show was successful beyond any exhibition of recent years. Furthermore, all the testimony that we have been able to gather indicates that the crowds contained more than the ordinary proportion of blow-in-the-bottle buyers. At any show idle curiosity and genuine interest, unbacked, however, by real money, are always in evidence. Curiosity and im-

pecunious interest were to be found at New York, but there was a real inventing of check-books, fountain pens and contract books.

Chicago put the final seal on the hopes engendered by the success at New York. Chicago had more dealers in attendance than was the case last year. Hotel registrations told that even before the snow opened. These dealers from all parts of the middle and far west came to the metropolis of their territory with the intention of doing business.

A distinguished American remarked a few years ago with regard to a commercial depression that then existed, that it was "psychological." Some jokesters made merry at this idea, but in reality it was sober truth. Psychology has much to do with business, good or bad. Looking back one year, the observer at the 1921 shows will remember vividly the atmosphere of doubt, hesitation and positive fear that seemed to brood over the automobile industry. This year there is a totally different atmosphere. It is not meaningless optimism and expectation of limitless expansion. It seems more as if the industry having faced "that braggart impostor, depression," realized that it can pluck success out of its very jaws and was going ahead on the basis of earnest effort and hard work.

The Chicago show set its seal on this better state of mind and gave us the assurance that we are to have a better year in 1922 than we had last year.

Before we leave the subject entirely, we may be pardoned for glancing briefly at the concrete prospects for 1922. There is one factor which we have some justification in accepting as a constant, a basic to be relied upon and this is the item of replacements. The life of a car in America is five years; that has been definitely determined. Each year then must replace the vehicles built five years before. We called attention to this fact last year and some authorities laughed at the suggestion that under the conditions prevailing every defunct motor vehicle would have to be replaced. The estimates of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce for 1921, however, show that production exceeded the mere replacement need. In 1917 motor vehicle production reached 1,888,947. We venture to assert that the automobile industry in 1922 will have to replace this number of cars which will go to the scrap heap. As a firm basis for the year's business this indicates a satisfactory condition for the industry in the months ahead which should reassure those who have been doubtful.—Motor.

Because when you get to know a man, and you do know him better when you are riding in a car along the high road than you ever can from a railroad train—when you get to know him, you find out that he is the general run of human beings in one land and much like the general run of human beings in another.

And I mean it when I say I believe that the spread of the use of automobiles is going to do as much to teach one nation that another nation is made up of decent chaps and to cure them of their old rivalries and feuds and bitternesses as any other agency on God's green footstool can ever hope to do.

AUTO MAY END FUTURE WARS

Transportation And Exchange Of Ideas Possible With Car

BY IRVIN S. COBB

The minds of all mankind today are concerned with the ambition and the hope of working out some feasible scheme of doing away with wars among the races of the world, and with all modesty I want to offer a formula which at least is a beginning toward that end, and I offer it in seriousness. Give to every people of every land better roads and more automobiles and we will do away with much of the ill will that exists between human beings on the planet today.

Back in '61 had there been broad, smooth highways that ran from the gulf to the lakes, and if the man who lived in South Carolina could step in his Lizzie and turn on the gas and cruise away to Vermont, and find out that the people there were of his own blood and had much the same aspirations and the same desire for decent and peaceful and orderly government America would never have been rent by a great civil war.

And I will go further than that. From my own knowledge at the front and behind the lines of how the civilian populace—yes, and the soldiers of warring Europe—felt, I am constrained to believe that had it been possible prior to 1914 for all the peoples of Continental Europe to have at their command the same quality and abundance of cheap-priced cars which the run of human beings in America can have, and had there been no artificial barriers at the national boundaries to keep neighbor from seeing neighbor, I am prone to think that not even Prussian militarism could have driven all the eastern part of the world into a dreadful struggle.

Because when you get to know a man, and you do know him better when you are riding in a car along the high road than you ever can from a railroad train—when you get to know him, you find out that he is the general run of human beings in one land and much like the general run of human beings in another.

And I mean it when I say I believe that the spread of the use of automobiles is going to do as much to teach one nation that another nation is made up of decent chaps and to cure them of their old rivalries and feuds and bitternesses as any other agency on God's green footstool can ever hope to do.

Old Tire Firm Adds Cords To Complete Line

Timed nicely with the new year, The Diamond Rubber Company, Inc., announces the addition of a new cord tire to the old Diamond family. It possesses all the qualities which have made the name Diamond so prominent among tires for twenty-nine years. The new tread, upon which they lay great emphasis, is something more than a trade design. The Diamond engineers point out that it has special road-gripping power, which greatly increases security against slide, forward and backward skidding. Another important characteristic is that these non-skid qualities endure throughout the entire life of the tread.

Though it grips the road tenaciously, and, in fact, is modeled on the lines and principles of the tractor wheel, it is noiseless in action.

"The new Diamond cord," said H. E. Keller, director of sales, "is the pride of our entire organization. It is worthy of being termed the triumph of our twenty-nine years of tire-making. It is a striking expression of Diamond knowledge, ideas, experience and experiments."

"We honestly believe that it writes a new chapter in this history of tire-making. We, as well as other tire-makers, have often spoken of the beauty of our tires, and with good right and reason. The new Diamond cord speaks its beauty for itself in every line and tone of its graceful form."

"We announce it with a confidence equal to our pride in it, and we know its service will make good our confidence."

Plan To Reduce Number Of Deaths

New York.—As numerous deaths of automobile owners have occurred recently when working on their cars in closed garages, due to the poisonous gases from the engine, the Society of Automotive Engineers is going to standardize the outlets of the exhaust pipes so that standard iron pipes readily obtained at any steamfitter's can be used to connect the exhaust to a pipe leading outside the garage. If the exhaust pipes are thus standardized, careful automobile mechanics and owners will not be obliged to work on their cars outside of the garage in cold weather.

MOTORING COSTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Hire Rather Than Purchase Of Car Is Recommended To Tourists

Accurate, up-to-date information as to the cost of motoring in England from motorists there may afford useful data to those who plan an economical trip abroad.

A questionnaire as to the cost of purchasing or renting a car, the cost of running it, and the price of food and lodging en route, was submitted to two English residents, both experienced motorists, with the following result:

Q.—What does a new Ford four-seater with self-starter cost today?

A.—£230 to £240.

Q.—What is the cost of petrol per gallon?

A.—Three shillings sixpence to four shillings.

Q.—What is the cost of a good room in a small town hotel?

A.—Dinner, bed and breakfast, ten to fifteen shillings.

Q.—What is the cost of meals in the best place in a small town today?

A.—Breakfast, three to four shillings; lunch, three to five shillings; tea, one to three shillings; dinner, five shillings to seven and sixpence.

Q.—What is the cost of oil per gallon?

A.—Five to six shillings.

Q.—About how many miles will a Ford do per gallon of petrol?

A.—Eighteen to twenty-two.

Q.—How many miles will a Ford do per gallon of oil?

A.—Four hundred.

Q.—What is the cost of storage per night in a small town (a) at the average garage; (b) at the average hotel?

A.—(a) One shilling to one and sixpence; (b) One and six to two shillings.

Q.—Is there any demand for a Ford that has seen a month's use?

A.—Yes; fair.

Q.—Are second-hand Fords in good order possible to buy?

A.—Yes, especially reconstructed ones; price, under £200.

Q.—What is the tax?

A.—£24 per year or £7 10s. per quarter.

Hiring rather than purchase is advised. Hire amounts to from eight to ten pounds per week. It should be carefully noted that, because of present high tax and insurance rates, and because of general economic conditions, only small and inexpensive cars now find a good market in England, two-passengers being most readily placed.

New Plant For Motor Building Is Now In Use

The Oakland Motor Car Company has just completed an addition to the motor plant at a cost of approximately \$500,000. This new addition has added 200,000 feet of floor space for manufacturing purposes.

In all the plans of the Oakland Motor Car Company there is a total

of 1,270,500 square feet of floor space of the eight plants of the company at Pontiac and extends over a land of approximately twenty-eight acres. The Grand Trunk Railroad runs through the center of this plot of land, offering excellent facilities for shipping. The Oakland Motor Car Company started manufacturing automobiles in 1907 and in 1917 the six-cylinder cars were standardized on and since

that time all Oaklands have been six-cylinder models. The entire plants and machinery have been modeled and designed for the large production of Oakland six-cylinder cars. George H. Hanum, president of the company, states that the specialization of this company on six-cylinder models for a number of years has resulted in manufacturing facilities and experienced employees which will be called upon this year for the production of the latest model Oakland, the 6-44.

United States Tyres are GOOD Tyres



United States Royal Cord Tyres add to the economy and comfort of motoring.

Royal Cord Tyres

It is obvious that good tyres increase the value and the lasting power of a good motor car. Royal Cords add quite definitely to your car's usefulness and long life. Royal Cords make you forget all about tyre troubles.

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd.
3 CANTON ROAD
Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.

Light Cars For Railroads Plan Of Motor Make

Henry Ford Is Building Equipment For His Own Road

Enthusiasts along the lines of mechanical engineering are following with attentive interest Henry Ford's experiments with the Detroit Toledo and Iron-ton railway.

"Just as Ford started the automotive world some years ago with his theories on lightweight construction and then pioneered the movement for smaller motor car equipment," says Bill Dunbar, Ford dealer, "he has now started the field of railway transportation with the same theory."

"His contention that enormous railway engines and cars together with ultra-heavy steel rails were unnecessary has been followed with the introduction on his own railroad of a gasoline-driven railway coach built at the Ford factory. The car, it is said, weighs only about half as much as the ordinary interurban car, has the same capacity and holds the rails when rounding a curve at sixty-five miles an hour.

"Many railroad men laugh at Ford's lightweight construction theories, but they will come to take them just as seriously as the automobile industry does now."

Keep The Garage Temperature Even

Changes in temperature exert an extremely unhappy effect on the finish of the car because of the difference in the coefficients of expansion of metal and paint and varnish. To insure the highly finished surfaces from cracking, the car should be housed in a garage maintained at a nearly uniform degree of temperature. Also car owners who utilize their barns as garages make a mistake in so doing as the ammonia gases always present in a stable are ruinous to the varnished surfaces of the car.

ELEVATED AUTO ROAD

A \$5,000,000 corporation has been organized in Chicago to build an elevated automobile road from that city to Milwaukee.

American Cars Dominate Motor Trade In Peru

American manufacturers have obtained a virtual monopoly of the automobile trade in Peru, reports W. E. Dunn, Commercial Attache at Lima. During 1920 the United States shipped 1,276 passenger cars to Peru, as compared with 599 in 1919. The total number of American cars sold from 1907 to 1920 reached 3,545.

While the market is relatively small on account of the limited purchasing power of the 4,000,000 inhabitants of the republic, the saturation point is far from being reached. The total number of cars in operation is estimated to be about 3,000.

Outside the Lima-Callao district, including the residential suburbs, there are few roads suitable for motor traffic, and it is practically impossible to travel comfortably in any direction for more than ten miles outside the city. There are from twenty-five to thirty miles of fairly good automobile roads in the metropolitan district, less than ten miles consisting of asphalt paving. In the towns most of the roads are paved with rough cobblestones and are sadly in need of repair.

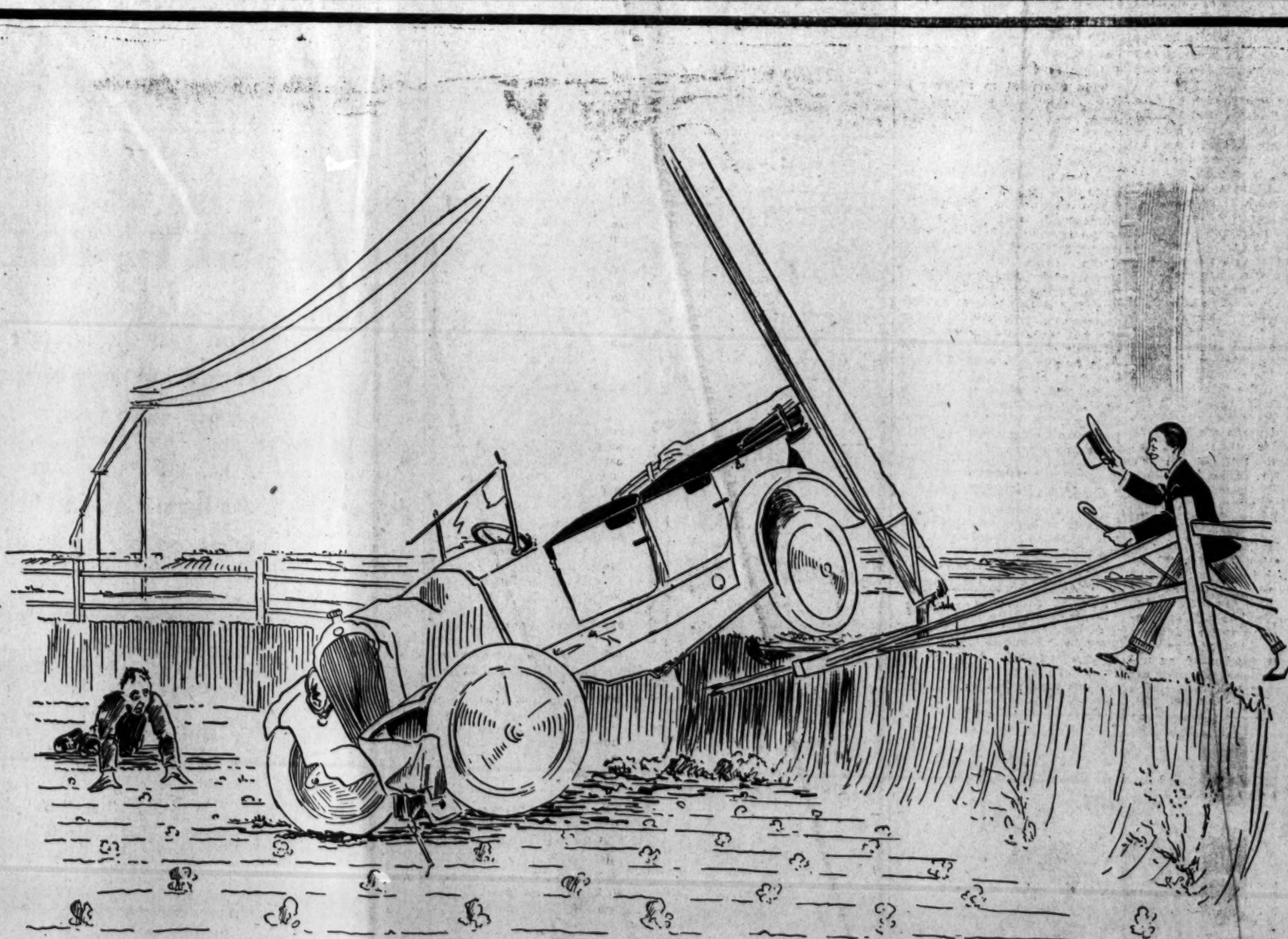
The Government has planned a series of automobile roads which will greatly facilitate communication between interior points. A law is now in effect whereby the almost unlimited Indian labor may be utilized in building roads.

Test Wheels For Side Play Quarterly

Every car owner ought to make it a practice to test the wheels for side play at least three or four times a year. Side play performs a double vicious role, for it causes excessive bearing wear and tire wear as well. If the motorist will jack up each wheel in turn, and grasping it firmly, push and pull it, any side motion will be readily apparent. In many cars wheel bearings are adjustable to care for just such trouble.

OLD TIMERS IN TRADE

Many of the "old-timers" of the automobile industry in this country are men who graduated from the bicycle industry.



Over 1,000 claims paid in Shanghai under 'XS' Motor Car Policies

C. E. SPARKE, Insurance Office, 44 Kiangse Road.

Agent:—Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.—Assets \$2,000,000.



China Press Sports



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1922

XAVIER'S BEAT ENGINEERS 3-1 IN A POOR GAME

Fouls Were Pledful and The Play Was Not Of Good Order

XAVIER'S HALF BACKS WIN

Engineers' Backfield Inferior; Leaves Team Disjointed And Helpless

BY "WHITNEY"

Three teams, one referee, and about a dozen spectators turned up on the Polo ground to pull off the game advertised to be played between the Engineers and the Club. The Engineers' game was scheduled for Saturday, however, so the Club team had to go for a walk, or rather the Races and the day's League fixture was played.

It was a poor game on the whole; the Engineers needed a win to help their League standing, but struck an off day and had to head the points to the school, 1-3. It started with a certain amount of liveliness on the Engineers' right, Clarke and Wade getting down the combing but Oliveira broke up the attack time after time. A miss by Wilson gave the Xaviers a chance and the inside right went away, but the ball travelled fast on the dry ground and a very promising chance went west.

LUCK WAS IMPARTIAL

Shortly after this a fine swerving pass from the right gave the Xaviers' outside left a chance and he put in a dangerous curling shot which hit the corner and scored safely behind. Luck was pretty impartial, however, for Clarke breaking away sent in a perfect cross goal pass and Wittsack, trying to clear, put in a dangerous glancing shot and it was only the smartness of their goalie which saved the school. The first goal arrived from a well placed corner from the Xaviers' right; it came in low and before Elliott could clear the inside right netted it with a first time effort.

Stimulated by this the Engineers attacked strongly and Elliott coming up dispatched a long drive which worried the goalie a lot; he couldn't hold it, but managed to clear before the forwards got up. The right wing of the Engineers then started a nice movement, and a pass from Wade gave Falconer the chance of his life; it looked a certainty, but he managed somehow to get it over the bar.

ONE NIL AT HALF-TIME

Another dangerous attack developed from a corner, Clarke heading in; the goalie saved, but put it on to the referee standing just outside the upright and when the latter bounced the ball, the defense cleared safely. This finished the Engineers' attack in the first half and a foul by Marshall gave the Xaviers a good chance, which was lost through offside.

On the restart, the Engineers' right got busy again, and the goalie running out to tackle Wade gave Norris a chance with an open goal; he took it and the ball was well on its way, when Oliveira with fine judgment fell back and got his foot there just in time.

Wade was then fouled by Schneider, and Clarke took the kick but put behind. A moment later the same player drove hard and rushed the goalkeeper forcing a corner which proved fruitless. Still pressing, the Engineers did everything but score. Wade had tough luck, sending in an express which hit the upright and cleared itself.

AN EXPENSIVE FOUL

A foul by Marshall then gave the Xaviers a chance. Oliveira dropped the ball in the goal mouth, and the inside left hooked it in; it was a very expensive foul, as the second goal coming at this stage practically settled things.

Coming back strongly after their success the Xaviers attacked and Falconer had to stop hot ones from Fawcett and Tordy, and for a while he was kept busy. Then the Engineers broke away again, Clarke and Wade getting down, the latter finished with a straight one but it lacked sting.

A foul just outside the area gave the Engineers a fine opportunity. Wilson took it and passed to Falconer, who returned it to him, but it went harmlessly over the line, yards wide of the goal.

A third goal fell to the school as a result of nice combination between their three insides, who walked through the defense, and the inside left netted it. It looked like a black sheet for the Engineers, but just before the end a penalty from a foul by Wittsack gave Wilson a chance and he took it in good shape, and the game finished with the school on top 3-1.

It was one of the poorest games of the season. There was a succession of fouls, two of the four goals

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

AN ODOUROUS ODE

(A factor declares that garlic has a high medicinal value)

The fo'leign—I talker tise—

Belong too muchee jealous,

They plentease wear—turn air all

bliss—

Because sometimes they smell us,

But ev'ly day and ev'ly night

I fun and be b'long tired—

If fo'leign man

A richkay ran

Chop, chop he would be fired.

You savee why all day I run?

I talker all man witness,

That in the race, second to none,

Am I for pop and fitness—

I talker tise, the reason is

Why I each motor car lick,

I just know how

To eat my chow

With plentease lice and garlic.

The doctor man b'long velly

good.

He wanchee all men lussy,

Sometime he thinker head b'long

wood.

And liver it b'long crusty,

But like the velly naughty boy

Who jam will from a jar lick,

You savee me

Can ou less lee

Because I chow chow garlic.

I plentease time with too much ease

A passenger selecting,

Can catchee fare—a little

squeeze—

His state is my protecting;

But when next day he wake again

His speech would a Jack Tar

Nick—

With me all's well

And still I smell

With other things and garlic.

There isn't very much ahead

of us in the way of the theatre

this season. It we cut out for the

moment the picture.

The Quintas, after a particularly

substantial visit, bade farewell

at the Lyceum Theatre last night

to a packed house. Parting is

such a sweet sorrow, and the

sweetness on this occasion lies in

the fact that the farewell is

really only an au revoir. "Bobby"

Sallybury likes the trip out to

the Far East, and although he

draw audiences to theaters in

town we can confidently look

forward to a return visit when

engagements in England are

again ended.

Tomorrow, I hear, there is

to be another show by the con-

cert party, but not at the Lyceum.

The Country Club is having the

players for its members and

friends.

On the twenty-third of this

month the Russian Dramatic

Society will occupy the boards of

the Lyceum for a night. The

offering will be that famous play

"Romance."

It will be remembered that

Miss Doris Keane leaped into

fame with her interpretation of

the leading role, and it was while

playing in it that she found a

husband. Later she and her

husband ventured on Shakespeare.

But "Romeo and Juliet" was not

a success, and was only saved

from immediate peril by the

presence of the great Ellen Terry

as the "Nurse."

Miss Keane later appeared in

"Romance" in America, and was

persuaded to have it filmed. The

result was a really beautiful

picture.

Arrangements are now on the

way to casting and rehearsing

Galworthy's "The Skin Game"

by the A.D.C. It is a difficult

piece and different to the ordi-

nary run of plays put on by the

local amateurs. The "tragic-

comedy" created quite a sensa-

tion when first played in London.

The news of Maurice Band-

man's death in Gibraltar came

as a shock to playgoers in Shang-

hai. For many years past his

companies have been eagerly

looked forward to out here. In

the days before the Great War

we could always rely upon a

good comedy company and a

popular musical show every

season. In India, practically

every theatrical venture came

under the influence or direction

of Bandman. At times he had as

many as half a dozen companies

travelling about that country.

He did not limit his activities to

comedy or opera companies; often

he would send concert

parties out to enliven the military

camp and cantonments in the

remote parts of the Indian

Empire.

Bandman had made all arrange-

ments to visit Shanghai this

season, but owing to the fact

that he was unable to fix satis-

factory dates in Japan—where

his companies were always sure

of good houses—he stopped short

and returned to India.

Matheson Lang, when he came

here in 1911, placed himself

under the direction of the famous

impresario. Many of the people

Bandman gave a first start to

have now become famous. Some

of us can still remember little

Miss Georgie Corriane who after

wining popularity in India

made quite an impression during

a couple of Manchester seasons.

The lady has now left the stage

and is devoting all of her time

and charm to her husband, War-

wick Major.

Firth was a Bandman find. He

was a soldier in one of the Indian

karrisons when Bandman first

(Continued on Page 2)

Track Record Is Lowered For First Time In Two Years On Shanghai Course

Tyneside, With Mr. Heard Up, Cuts Mark For Mile And Three Furlongs By Fifth Of Second In Contest Of Veteran Racers

For the first time in two years

a Shanghai track record was

broken yesterday at the race meet-

ing on the Shanghai course. This

was the outstanding event of a card

of more than ordinarily fine racing

and the achievement was scored by

Mr. Belinda's pony Tyneside, ridden

by Mr. A. J. Heard in the seventh

race, the Goathor Park Handicap

which was an event that brought

out a number of top notch veteran

ponies.

In this race Tyneside won easily

finishing three lengths ahead of

Mr. Morris's Pegasus. The time

of 2:55 2/5 is a fifth of a second

under the record for the distance

of a mile and three furlongs on

the Shanghai course. The previous

record for the distance was set on

April 10, 1920 by the pony Ullisand,

Guilford, ridden by Mr. Harper,

who was a starter in the seventh

race, but did not place.

The weather yesterday carried

more than a hint of the coming

summer and from a racing stand-

point, at least, it may be called the

finest day the year has given. The

course was in the best of condition

and a throng of unusual propor-

tions for early-season racing filled

all the stands.

FEW SURPRISES

With but about three exceptions

the favorites ran closely to form

and resultant dividends held to low

levels. The first of the upsets de-

veloped in the fourth race, The

Lingfield Park Handicap, when

Measra, N. L. Sparks, and D.

Brand's pony Wild West, ridden by

Mr. Knoll, dashed in ahead of the

field of twelve starters with Crow-

borough, ridden by Mr. Springfield,

in second place. Christmas Gift,

long favorite, failed to place and

the Robin, ridden by Mr. Hill,

which ranked as second choice

favorite, finished in third place.

Wild West with 88 backers for win

paid a dividend of \$155.60.

Lesser surprises grew out of the

sixth and eighth races. In the

sixth Mr. Allan's Conqueror Dahlia

paid \$53.60 for first place and Mr.

Hulthens' Cape Horn paid \$54.60

for second place. In the eighth

race, ridden by Mr. A. N.

Dallas, ran away from Rouble and

Gilbert, the favorites, winning by

three lengths and paying \$93.50.

Rouble finished in second place and

The Baby Bird third.

The record dividend of the day

\$226.40 was paid on Messrs. A. B.

and J. Rosenfeld's pony San Juan

which was ridden into first place by

the narrow margin of less than a

head by Mr. Sleep. Mr. John John-

stone's Blazing Corn with Mr. C. R.

Burkull up came in second and Mr.

Tog's Wilson, ridden by Mr.

Pinkerton, third.

Among the jockeys Mr. Henry

Morris took premier place, win-

ning two of the nine events and

scoring a second place in another.

THE SUMMARIES

The summaries follow:

1.—The Croxton Park Hurdle

Race—Seven furlongs.

Henry Morris' gray

Finfield, Morris' 158-1

J. J. Patterson's gray

Typhoon, Harper 155-2

Beith and Dalgarino's

black The Pheasant

Dalgarino 164-3

Also ran: Gracefield (Hford),

Peter Pan (Hulthens), Strathfarrar

(Springfield), The Baby Bird

(Sparke), Florida (Sokoloff).

Won by two lengths; a length.

Time: 1:59 4/5.

Post-mutuel: for win, \$14.20;

for place, \$6.20, \$6.80 and \$10.

Members' sweep, first, 153;

second, 315; third, 397.

Unplaced: 92; 473, 488, 74,

325.

2.—The Phoenix Park Steeple-

chase—For China Ponies

that have never won any

Steeplechase—Over the Nat-

ural, Once-round and in.

Henry Morris' gray Pat-

self, Morris' 161-1

Sparke and Brand's bay

Wild Chance, Sparke

Track Record Is Lowered For First Time In Two Years On Shanghai Course

(Continued from Page 1)
For all China Poles—Half a mile.

G. C. B. Mackie and G. H. Wright's black—140-1
Brenner 140-1
Hallen's brown, Jason, Moller 135-2

Eastwood and Harper's grey Greyhound, Harper 145-3
Also ran: Pilgrim (Hind), Merryfield (Hind), Seafield (Dallas), Delawar (Knight), The King (Hill), Wilson (Hulthén), Le Lunatique (Knoll), The Companion (R. S. Dallas), Blind (Hind), Blazing Corn (C. R. Burkill), Ankle Deep (Zellensky), Baycroft (Liddell), Twenty-two Carat (Springfield), Red Nose (Sweeting), Silver Idol (Pinkerton), Marlowe (Greig), The Dancer (Hill), Brandt, The Brigand late York (de Brabant), Guinea, late Coriolanus (Moon).
Won by a neck, a neck.
Time: 58.4-5.

Parl-mutuel: for win \$20.50; for place: \$13.50, \$18.40 and \$12.10.

Members' sweep: first, 275; second, 451; third, 294.
Unplaced: 8, 608, 513, 597, 586, 73, 343, 147, 120, 55, 169, 487, 131, 261, 31, 522, 619, 558, 302, 89.

4.—The Lingfield Park Handicap. A Handicap for China Poles that have never started in a Flat Race prior to July 1, 1921, and that have started in at least Two Flat Races since that date—One mile and a Quarter.

N. L. Sparks and D. Brand's bay Widd West, Knoll 146-1
Cemone, chestnut, Crowborough, Springfield, 158-2
Winsome and Hasty's The Robin, Hill 152-3
Also ran: Kobe (Zellensky), Mistleight (Moller), Larceny (Burkill), Henry VIII (Brenner), Last Call III (Morris), Beachcroft (Liddell), Christmas Gift (Hend), Night Raider, late Flensborg (Harper), Harbin (Brand).
Won by length and a half; half a length.
Time: 3:40 3-5.

Parl-mutuel: for win \$155.50; for place: \$27.90, \$18.50 and \$10.90.

Members' sweep: first, 630; second, 517; third, 99.
Unplaced: 624, 333, 475, 549, 678, 679, 575, 220, 105.

5.—The Hurst Park Stakes. For China Poles. All classic winners barred to be ridden by jockeys who have never won five flat races whether they have ridden in a previous flat race or not—Nine furlongs.

Mr. Liddell's grey Carlington, Liddell 154-1
Mr. J. L. de Zutter's brown Kushima, Sokoloff 158-2
Mr. R. Macgregor's The Renown, R. S. Dallas 160-3
Also ran: The Joy Bird (Hind), Easter Morn (Knight), Kobe (Zellensky), Mountebank (Hulthén).
Won by many lengths, many lengths.
Time: 2:25 1-5.

Parl-mutuel: for win \$12.90; for place: \$5.70, \$8.30 and \$6.00.

Members' sweep: first, 730; second, 461; third, 25.
Unplaced: 319, 621, 75, 353.

6.—The Alexandra Park Selling Race. For all China Poles—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Allan's grey Conqueror, Dahlia, Knoll 150-1
Mr. Hultén's grey Cape Horn, Hultén 150-2
Mr. G. D. Conter's grey Southern Star, A. N. Dallas 144-3
Also ran: Saucy Fellow (Pinkerton), Free-and-Easy (Brand), Rio Negro (Hind), Zandam Greig, Wild Night (Mr. Harper), The Banker (Springfield), The Companion (R. S. Dallas), Fifteen Cents (Bisep), Foston (Zellensky), Speyside (Liddell), Nyansa (Knight), Walldit (Sweeting), The Rabbit (Hind).
Won by three-quarters of a length, a head.
Time: 1:48 3-5.

Parl-mutuel: for win \$53.60; for place: \$13.20, 2nd \$54.60; 3rd \$26.50.

Members' sweep: First, 225; second, 690; third, 805.
Unplaced: 158, 605, 45, 32, 393, 226, 594, 522, 514, 186, 334, 583, 595, 421, 690, 727 and 273.

7.—The Gosforth Park Handicap. A Class—A handicap for all China Poles—One mile 3 furlongs.

Mr. Bellin's bay Tyneida, Hind 155-1
Mr. Henry Morris' brown Petersfield, Morris 148-2
Mr. Birdlake's grey Sea-bird, J. K. Brand 150-3
Also ran: Guldberg (Brand-Sorenson), Thomas a'Becket (A. N. Dallas), Old Bill (Brenner), Nelson (Pinkerton), The Renown (R. S. Dallas), Marnrek (Mr. Hill), Guldbrand (Harper).
Won by three lengths, a half length.
Time: 2:55 2-5.

Parl-mutuel: for win \$27.70; for place: 1st \$12.30; 2nd \$22.90; and 3rd \$21.50.

Members' sweep: first, 482; second, 283; third, 379.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



George Rose, Champion Again Of Cross Country Men



Rose won the 5-mile speed test of the Shanghai Harriers club yesterday afternoon, run in conjunction with the annual fall handicap. His time for the distance was 30 minutes and nine seconds, a little lower than last year, but better than his run two years ago. Rose has won the championship of the Harriers' Club three successive times, last year having taken the cup outright. He is conceded to be Shanghai's best cross country man.

MARINE WEEKLY FLAYS TIENSTIN SPORT WRITER

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, March 15.—The American Marines feel they were not fairly treated by Tientsin as a result of the bout between their champion, Mickey Frie, and Frazee of Tientsin, which ended so quickly and overwhelmingly in the defeat of Frazee. The latest edition of "Georgiana's Newsway," the Marine weekly, comments as follows:

"The Tientsin men both appeared to be out of condition and the \$300.00 fight was particularly disappointing." "So quotes the 'Tientsin and Peking Times.' Yes, we agree with him as to the fight, but the Marines brought home the 100% of the Tientsin scalp. Possibly the idea of Tientsin allowing such a vast amount of local currency to be taken to Peking will effect the Tientsin rate of exchange. But Tientsin had a greater number of men to pick a champion from. We feel that the picking was very bad, in fact an insult to such a man as Mickey Frie. If Frazee is the best that Tientsin can produce, we feel very much afraid that no more boxing galas will be held in that city.

Frazee, as rumor has it, is "bull without horns." Propaganda has it that he has a string of records from coast to coast, but they failed to mention in what institution. Our statement is that he wouldn't make a third rate Ham and Egger in the States.

"We are as disappointed as the Tientsin and Peking Times reporter who viewed the mill from a \$2.00 seat. He failed to mention in his poorly written criticism that Frie failed to work up a sweat and that his wind was at no time affected. Frie was 'Never in Danger' throughout the four rounds."

Of course, if McAuliffe had beaten Brennan, it would have made him a sensation overnight. But McAuliffe, great as he may be as a fledgling, would certainly experience a rough voyage if he were sent against Brennan at this time. For Brennan is one of the smartest fighters in harness, one of the toughest hitters and one of the hardest to knock over.

McAuliffe is one of the best looking heavyweight prospects I've seen for a long, long time. He seems to have every natural asset. Handled perfectly, he might be able to fight his way along in a year or two to a point where he's entitled to a crack at the champion of the world. It'll be interesting to watch his career.

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DEMPSEY OFF FOR ENGLAND ON APRIL 11

(Reuter's Service)

New York, March 17.—Manager Kearns announces that he and Jack Dempsey will sail for England on April 11.

Another Jack McAuliffe Trains To Fight Dempsey

(Continued from Page 1)

soft once until the kid gets the needed experience and confidence. It may not be long before he has moved up to ranking near to Dempsey. But if Shaughnessy had gone through with his idea of sending the youngster after Knockout Bill Brennan it might have been ruinous for McAuliffe.

Of course, if McAuliffe had

DAVIS CUP DRAW FOR FIRST ROUND IS ANNOUNCED

(Reuter's Service)

New York, March 17.—The following are the fixtures for the first round of the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition:

Belgium versus Australasia.
Canada versus France.
Hawaii versus Czechoslovakia.
Spain versus The Philippines.
Rumania versus India.
Italy versus Japan.
Denmark and the British Isles draw byes.

Bartholomew Retains Pool Championship

Manila, (by mail).—Bart Bartholomew, editor of Sports, Manila's weekly sporting paper, is still the pool champion of the Philippines. The champion defeated Sergt. Warren B. Foulkrod, challenger, 500 to 400 in an exciting game here.

Sergt. Foulkrod started play with a 35 point advantage gained in the first night's play but was gradually crept up on by the champion until the score stood 460 to 459. Then Bartholomew showed a return of his old championship form by running 33 and getting 8 more, to win the next frame.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

quoted him, and the story goes that while helping to arrange the stage for one of the companies, the curtain went up before he could make an exit. He didn't make an immediate exit, he convulsed the house with his antics and made such an impression that in a short time he was "starring." His work in "The Mousme" and in "Autumn Manoeuvres" was some of the funniest and cleverest we have ever seen here.

Today the same Prith is an absolute idol with audiences in Australia, where he is earning the salary of a monarch.

Just recently, I hear that yet another of Bandman's men has found favor in the same country. Leyland Hodgson blew in, was taken on, and the folk "Down Under" have fallen for his dancing, singing and smile.

We have one big event to look forward to early in the coming season—probably in October—when the Great Parlova will be seen at the Lyceum. I am told that she is bringing her own ballet, her own orchestra, her own scenery and her own stage hands for the lighting and effects. The world famed artist is leaving nothing to chance, and it is to be hoped that big audiences will turn out to enjoy her work, as well as to help in paying the huge expenses that the tour will incur.

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School Defeats Navy; Score 5-2

The Public School boys had a fairly easy time yesterday in defeating the Navy on the Police Grounds. They had the score at half time at 5-1, and finished out with a win at 5-2.

The first half was all for the School. The Navy with their loose combination were no match for the students, who were combining and shooting to excellent advantage.

In the second half the School either rested up, or lost their eyes for the goal. Their team work was as good as ever, but several certain tries availed them nothing. Shooting was very wide.

Jeau and Moon each counted twice for the school and Drake added another. Jarrott and Eldred scored for the navy. The latter's goal in the second half was a clean center shot from fully thirty yards away from the net. It was the best shot of the game.

Am'n School Girls Win At Basketball

The girls basketball team of the Shanghai American School won a closely contested game yesterday afternoon over the girls of the Soochow Language School at Soochow, after a five-minute extra time period, by a score of 15-12. The score was 12-11 at the end of full time.

The American School girls team had the following players: Karlis Brewster (Capt), Dorothy Gray, Cecil Motu, Loreita Crawford, Gladys Huntly, Helen Newton, Margaret Crocker, Katherine Grosbeck.

The team has been under the coaching supervision of Miss Francis Taylor, girls physical director for the school.

S. R. A. Entries Close Tomorrow

Entries for the competitions for the Benevolent Shield and the Nestles Cup close tomorrow at 5 p.m. Members wishing to participate in the competitions are urged to get their entries to Secretary A. M. Collicoe, at the Russian Asiatic Bank before that time.

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Hands Have Much To Do In Athletics, Says Edgren

BY ROBERT EDGREN

New York.—Hands have a great deal to do with success in sports. The billiard player's hands have to be extremely supple, yet firm. Willie Hoppe sacrificed his interest in many other sports to save his hands and keep them in condition for billiard play. He likes baseball, boxing and other sports, but for years has been forced to content himself with looking on.

Schaefer's hands are as delicate as Hoppe's, and since he began playing billiards as a small boy he has taken care of them. If Schaefer could do whatever he wanted to, aside from playing billiards, he would choose handball as his favorite sport. But he doesn't dare to. Hitting a hard, or even a soft ball, would ruin his hands and keep him out of a fortune. He can't even play tennis or golf, except very rarely, because he would develop muscles that would work against his delicacy of touch.

But for nearly all athletes a hands were not large in proportion to the rest of his physique.

Bob Fitzsimmons had very big hands and very small feet. He wore a No. 6 shoe. There was a peculiar thing about Fitzsimmons's hands that I have never seen in any other fighter's knuckles. When his fist was closed, the knuckles formed a straight line. Usually the knuckle of the second finger stands out farthest, and the third knuckle nearly as far.

When I first noticed this I thought Fitzsimmons's knuckles had been battered back by much hitting, although this was before Fitz began breaking his hands, but he told me they always were level. He thought this had something to do with his great hitting power, as the blows were landed with all four knuckles.

Later, when he fought Jeffries the second time, Fitz broke the first two knuckles of his right and drove them back out of line. He broke them again on Gardner. He drove the first two knuckles of his left hand back by hitting Jeffries in the same fight, but not so far. His hands never were much good for fighting afterward.

Of the football players, Eddie Hart of Princeton had one of the largest and the strongest pair of hands. If he ever reached a runner there was no wriggling out of his grip, because he could hold any man if he only got a bit of the jersey between his thumb and finger. Shaking hands with Eddie is

like pulling your fingers into a vice.

A Yale player once told me that after a Yale-Princeton game every man had "laid his hands on" was decorated with black and blue marks.

Hans Wagner, famous prize ball player for many years, had a huge pair of hands. He was one of the greatest shortstops that ever lived. When he spread his big hand in front of a speeding ball it was all off. He never missed. It was like knocking the ball into a net.

Having a pair of big hands is a great help to a golfer. Abe Mitchell, the English player, has huge hands, and he takes a full grip on the club with both of them. Mitchell is credited with being the longest driver in England, and perhaps the longest in the world. He takes a fairly short swing and a short follow through, finishing his drive like an iron shot. His powerful wrists and hands give him much of the distance.

W. T. Tilden, world's tennis champion, wears an 8½ glove. Tilden is over six feet tall, but his hands are large in proportion. He uses a heavy racket with a handle measuring five and one-half inches around the grip. The average grip is about four and five-eighths inches.

Norman Brooke of Australia uses a racket weighing only thirteen ounces, with a 4½-inch grip. A big hand is an advantage in swimming. It is like using a big paddle in driving a canoe. Norman Ross and Duke Kahanamoku, two of the world's best known swimming champions, have large, broad hands. I've noticed that many of the Hawaiian swimmers, although always trimly built, have large, wide hands and feet.

He tried boxing once, but after knocking out a couple of men by dropping his huge paw on their chins he gave it up for fear he might kill someone. The first professional heavy weight he boxed was knocked out for twenty-four hours.

John L. Sullivan had thick hands, wide across the knuckles, and with very heavy wrists. Jeffries had thick wrists, but his

hands were not large in proportion to the rest of his physique.

Each number contains scores of real photographs taken from the films, and many other illustrations. Don't miss a single issue of these two splendid papers. Given regular order to one of the following agents:—

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Three Straight Pennants McGraw's Great Ambition

BY WILLIAM J. CHIPMAN

John McGraw, manager of the Giants, has hinted at the feats he hopes to accomplish before divorcing himself finally from the playing field of baseball and casting his lot definitely with the executive side of the game. And John has bit himself off no small contract.

Already in possession of more honors than any other manager in the game, past or present, the Giant chief has broadly intimated that his goal now is three straight pennants, with the attending honor of winning the World's Series after each one. This accomplished, the Little Napoleon thinks he might go out and try for that honor of which George Stallings and the Boston Braves so rudely deprived him in 1914—a fourth straight pennant.

The New York leader already has accomplished one-third of this task. Since 1911 the Giants have been the standard, pre-season favorites to win the National League pennant, but this Spring their advantage on paper will be even more marked. That the strain of being the front runner is no lax to McGraw and his flock is borne out by the fact that only four times in nineteen campaigns have the Giants failed to finish one-two.

Thus McGraw has more than an even chance against the field to come up to the classic next October with his ambition intact; but even with that accomplished, the trail from there leads over

AM'N PRIESTS TO TEACH GAMES OF U. S. IN KIANGSI

Eight Americans from the Eastern United States now located at Kanchow, in Southern Kiangsi, armed with baseball equipment given them by Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics, and basketball material from one of the Eastern colleges, have started to teach their students two of America's leading games.

Four of the men are Roman Catholic priests. The others are seminarians, who have come to China to complete their theology courses and at the same time learn the Chinese language so that upon ordination they will be able to do the work assigned them more efficiently.

The men are of the Lazarist order and the first group of Americans to come to China representing this society. They are working with French priests who established the mission many years ago and are teaching in the schools established by these Fathers.

Two priests and four seminarians are at Kanchow and with four persons attached to the Chida Island Mission are the only foreigners in the city. One of the American priests is at Tawuli, one day's journey, and the other at Sinfeng, four day's South of Kanchow.

Baseball and basketball have never been played in the locality but the padres claim that by August a regular schedule of games will be running.

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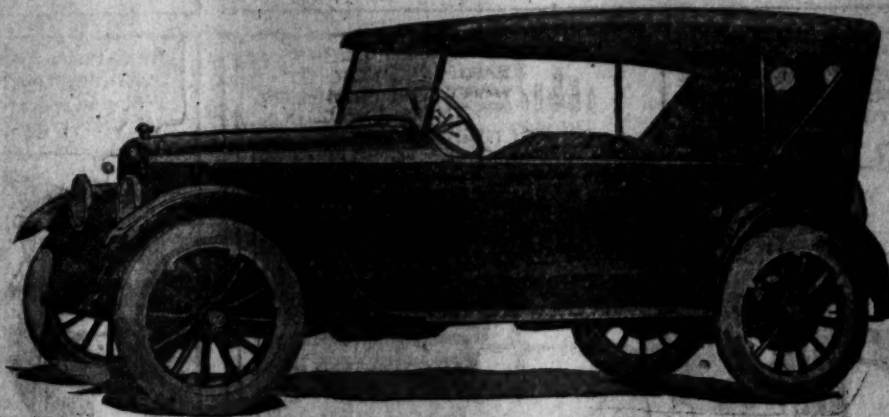
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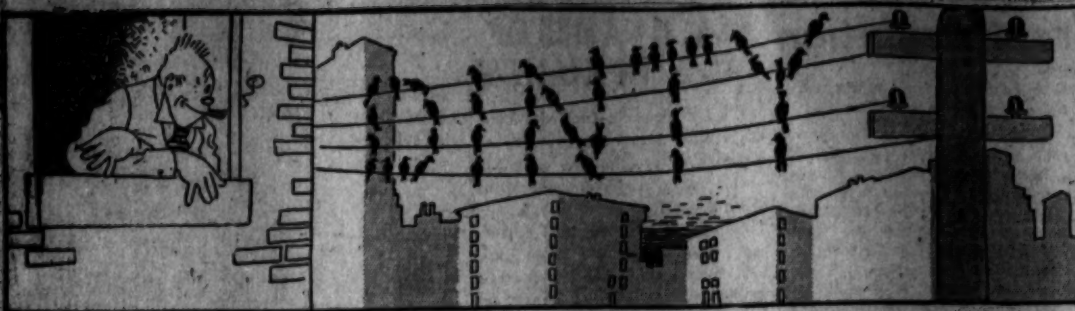


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